THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1932 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 219

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Mr. Hoover Submits Himself

Germany Has a 'Republic' Day

Herriot Lauds Stimson Stand

Japan Considers Manchukuo

China Feels a Woman's Hand

Mayor Walker Drops His Wit

THE United States and the world, listening to the air waves, hear President Herbert Hoover, when notified of his renomination, explain his acts in office and his views on major domestic and international questions. His verbiage is crisp and pleasing, but his statements are made with an engineer's precision. Even on the politically fearful subject of prohibition he speaks boldly; more definitely, indeed, than the platform of his party. As the earnest exposition of an earnest man, his address gives impressive accounting of his stewardship. Also it gives analyzable promises of what might be expected of him in the future—"This is my pledge to the nation and to Almighty God."

¶ Germany celebrates the thirteenth anniversary of the Republic with faint praise. The Junker or landed gentry Cabinet holds an observance in the Reichstag, at which Minister of the Interior von Gayl pleads for constitutional changes which would almost restore the old Junker system. The word "republic" is not mentioned. The Berlin press expresses widely differing opinions on the state of the nation. Many papers see the Constitution being succeeded by autocrats and autocratic methods. Vorwaerts voices its hope in the opposite direction—"The German people are too intelligent to allow a minority to tell them what to do."

¶ Premier Herriot of France issues a public declaration thanking Secretary Stimson for the recent statement on the Kellogg-Briand pact. He counteracts the cynicism of Paris newspapers by calling in leading correspondents to express to them his gratification that the United States is prepared to consult with other nations should a war threat arise. The Premier and American Ambassador Edge are about to undertake a settlement of pending questions in Franco-American trade, and M. Herriot's good will and eagerness are believed to pave the way to agreeable understanding—good will and eagerness usually do.

¶ Japan's spokesman says the highest government authorities may soon decide whether and when they shall recognize Manchukuo as a state. The gravity of the step, with support from no other nation, is acknowledged. Recognition is viewed as an advantage in case the Lytton League Commission's September report recommends, as is believed likely, that China continue some kind of supervision over Manchuria. The army is pressing for a decision, both at home and in the field. Japan is trying to decide in this line what many a nation is trying to decide in many a line—How to do the best for itself in a sizzling situation.

¶ The Imperial Economic Conference takes up a new issue, the development of mail and passenger service within the British Empire. The experimental Belle Isle-Ottawa speedy planes provide an object lesson. At present a fast steamer and plane route is preferred to the Iceland-Greenland all-air route between Canada and London. But changes come quickly. The sun never sets on the Empire Dominions—yet an air route connecting them all seems as certain as tomorrow's taxes.

¶ China sees its Government hinging, apparently, upon the wits of a woman. Wang Ching-wei, civilian head who resigned in protest against Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, will not see pleaders who come from Nanking and Hankow. But Madame Wang sees them all. Herself an accomplished politician, she is expected to get assent to all her husband's demands before he appears and graciously agrees to resume his important post. China is a pendulum swinging between earth's oldest institutions and its newest. Ancient war lords disagree, distrust, disrupt, and then—Enter Madame!

¶ Europe shows instant interest in President Hoover's suggestion of a "tangible form of compensation" in return for modified war debts. But London points out that expansion of markets for American goods meets its first obstacle at home—the tall wall of American tariffs.

¶ Mayor James J. Walker of New York faces Governor Roosevelt, who is asked to remove him for misconduct, in the Capitol at Albany. Divested of the shouting that accompanied the Hofstadter investigation, the hearing takes a wholly new form. Gone are the dapper Mayor's wisecracks as he fights and pleads for his official existence. Grimly Judge Samuel Seabury sits by and watches the Mayor struggle. Guilty or guiltless, this is not political by-play but a sober facing of facts at law, and one fact outstands—There is a curious lack of laughter in the law.

Helium Discovered In Coconut Grove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trinidad, B. W. I.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made here that gas samples sent from this island to the Helium Company in Kentucky for analysis have been pronounced to be helium.

The existence of helium was suspected in Trinidad during the war and several attempts have been made to prove its existence in the oil fields. The present sample comes from an estate which is devoted to growing sugar cane and coconuts.

Prospecting for oil began here recently and gas was encountered when the prospectors began "swabbing" the well, which has now been drilled down to 860 feet. Trinidad now claims to be the first British Empire country to produce helium.

World Order Found to Need Closer Links

Solidarity Said to Rest on Control of Speed and Power

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 12—Every link of trade and international solidarity must be strengthened if the modern world order is to escape disintegration arising from uncontrolled speed and power, the Institute of Politics here was told today.

A long series of round tables on disintegration of the modern world order culminated in a general conference presided over by Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

Professor Toynbee has consistently pointed out that forces loosed by modern industrialism are not always constructive in their total effects. If the system is to prosper, these defects must be eliminated, he holds.

Chief among destructive tendencies of industrialization he cited the mechanization of warfare. Prussia must bear the brunt of responsibility for starting this development, but today all nations need to check its growth, he added.

Glad Germany Sobered

Prof. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, Germany, expressed encouragement because lessons of the World War have sobered Germany and discredited the "wild dynamics" of its imperialistic grasp at "things it could not fully define to itself."

This adventuring, reckless attitude that went with shining helmets and spread eagles, has diminished under the influence of democracy in the Reich, he explained. It is his hope that a more stable Germany will meet a more progressive France to solve modern Europe's problems.

Assurance that France is developing a class of leaders responsive to world economic unity, was given by M. Pierre Lyautey, editor of La Journée Industrielle. Young workmen and farmers show a remarkable grasp of world affairs when he lectures, and ask informed questions.

Both speakers emphasized the necessity of definite work to bring these common elements in France and Germany together. They regarded the reported imminence of accession by Herr Adolf Hitler, Nazi leader, to the Chancellorship in Germany, as unfavorable, since his influence is in the direction of violence.

Discussion Expands

The discussion broadened from Europe to the world when Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics described international capitalism as "one of the few remaining links binding the world together in an era of immigration restrictions, prohibitive tariffs and disorganized currencies."

To keep this link sound, a free flow of capital from richer to poorer areas is essential, he held. Failure to allow this flow holds up the development, "not only of capital-importing areas but of capital-exporting areas as well."

Because the international financier is being used as the general

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

THE MONITOR INDEX

FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 2
Household Arts—Crafts—Cuisine 6
The Home Forum 7
True Dependence
[With Latvian Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

THINGS PRESENT

Whether you are fond of poetry or not, don't deprive yourself of the simply told lesson in "The Farm Boy's Song" on the Home Forum.

M-m! There are some good things listed under "Easy Lunches for Hot Weather" on the Household page. The cold fruit drink recipes will be clipped in many a home.

"Eloi" (in the Way-shower's appeal on the cross, "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani") is not pronounced in Webster's. But it is in today's Word a Day. (Daily Features page).

Reports of the W. C. T. U convention in Seattle begin today. (Eight daily articles).

AND THINGS TO COME

Perhaps you have a friend who advocates outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. That man should read Professor Carver's reply tomorrow to the question: "If not the saloon, what?" There are unique "marked-copy" possibilities in "Prohibition Facts."

Among Saturday's special pages are: Interior Decoration and Antiques; News of Music, Art, Theaters, Books; and Educational.

VON HINDENBURG OPPOSES HITLER AS CHANCELLOR

Offer of Coalition Made by Roman Catholics to Fascist Party

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Staff Correspondent By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 12—Germany's political forces are still at grips with the dominant question of making Herr Adolf Hitler Chancellor.

President von Hindenburg is said to oppose it vehemently. He would permit inclusion of the Fascists in the Cabinet, but doesn't favor intrusting the highest political post of the nation to their leader.

Herr Hitler, however, continued to insist that he receive full power and his officers rattled their swords, threatening battle if his demand remains unheard. A way out of this deadlock is being pointed out by Roman Catholics today. They suggest that Herr Hitler join in a coalition with them which would give him a majority in Parliament. This is an appeal to his ambition—an offer to take from their hands what President von Hindenburg is apparently hesitating to grant Herr Hitler.

Some believe the President may yield if he realized that the Reichstag's confidence might be denied to his trusted Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen and guaranteed to Herr Hitler.

Attempts at Checkmate

The Facist leader shows reluctance to form a "brown-black" coalition with Roman Catholics. He would prefer to act as President von Hindenburg's trusted man. But Roman Catholics hasten to suggest a cabinet of mixed nature resting upon Presidential authority and also on Parliament.

Thus President von Hindenburg, Herr Hitler, Captain von Papen, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, the Roman Catholics and Facists storm detachment officers are all at work to checkmate each other.

The Roman Catholics made their offer not because they like Herr Hitler but because they want to weaken his Fascist government. Two of their leaders told Captain von Papen yesterday that they insist Herr Hitler should shoulder responsibility before the entire nation. They refuse to let him stand in the background any longer and continue to thrive because he has never run the risk of permitting his followers

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Mrs. Wang Acts To End Cabinet Crisis in Nanking

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12—Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, who is herself a member of the central political council, is negotiating a new agreement between her husband and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Wang declines to see the numerous negotiators from Nanking and Hankow, but his wife meets them all.

There is a growing belief that Mrs. Wang, who is considered a shrewd politician, will obtain all Mr. Wang's demands, and Mr. Wang is expected to resume his post shortly. Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's retirement is believed to be final. It is anticipated that the expected settlement will strengthen civilian influence.

Duce Names Rosso Envoy to America

ROME, Aug. 12 (AP)—Signor Augusto Rosso, director-general of the League of Nations' affairs at the Foreign Ministry, was named Ambassador to Washington today, in a far-reaching change of the diplomatic service by the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini.

The principal other appointments were of Signor Mario Arlotta, Minister at Budapest, as Ambassador to Argentina and of Signor Raffaele Guariglia, Director of Political and Commercial Affairs for Europe and the Near East, as Ambassador to Spain.

Count Pignatti, Ambassador to Argentina, was transferred to Paris and Signor Orazio Pedrazzi, Minister at Prague, was made Ambassador to Chile.

Signor Guido Rocco, who accompanied Signor Dino Grandi on his recent visit to the United States, was named Minister to Czechoslovakia.

Signor Grandi, formerly the Foreign Minister, already has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.

Signor Rosso occupied a minor post in the Embassy at Washington in 1910 and was counselor to the Embassy in 1922.

Other changes transferred Count Delfino Rogeri di Villanova, now at Ottawa, to Mexico; Signor Vittorio Bianchi, now at Zurich, to Lima, Peru, as Minister; Signor Serafino Mazzolini, now at Sao Paulo, Brazil, to Montevideo, Ura., as Minister; Signor Roberto Cantalupo, now at Egypt, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as Ambassador. Signor Vittorio Cerruti, now at Rio de Janeiro, is transferred to Berlin.

The change affects all the largest European capitals except Moscow. It includes 22 transfers and many promotions

W. C. T. U. Expected to Support Neither Party in Fall Voting

Hoover's Speech Changes Attitude of Advance Guard at Seattle Convention—Mrs. Boole Says Republican Plan Will Be Opposed

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Aug. 12—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will take no party stand in the national election this fall, it was freely predicted here today. For weeks the representatives of 600,000 women voters have been promising that they would frame a policy at the convention opening here tonight.

Three hundred and fifty of the advance guard, including national officers and state presidents, sat in a small room at the Hotel Olympic last night and heard President Hoover's acceptance speech. Their dismay over his remarks on prohibition was so evident that Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Iowa, national vice-president, begged them to say nothing for publication until after the convention has had opportunity to act.

"It means that we will not be able to take a stand for either the Republican or Democratic Parties," said Mrs. Margaret C. Munns of Evanston, Ill., national treasurer.

"There is nothing for us to do but to remain silent," declared Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the New York State Union.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Colvin are both Republicans.

Mrs. Minnie Allison Welch of Tennessee, Democrat, and president of her State, said: "Democratic dry women never will vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt. On the other hand we cannot campaign for Herbert Hoover as we did four years ago."

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley, another Democrat, president of Indiana, also said she believes that the organization cannot take a stand between the two candidates.

In a formal statement Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, national president, declared "the proposed plan as set forth by President Hoover and the Republican platform will be opposed by the dry forces every step of the way."

"I am glad that Mr. Hoover states that the first duty of the President is to enforce the laws as they exist," she continued, "and that he an-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

THREE MORE RECORDS FALL IN OLYMPICS

Japan and United States Divide Honors in Swimming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12—Three Olympic records were surpassed, and two more were closely approached yesterday as Japan and the United States divided honors in preliminary and final competition in the swimming events of the Xth Olympiad. Ten thousand people filled the Olympic swimming stadium both morning and afternoon to watch the aquatic sports, while 6000 others journeyed to Riviera to see the United States win both first and second places in the Dressage event which opened the three-day equestrian test. Fifteen thousand more watched the crews match strokes down the waterway of the Olympic marine stadium.

Still others, visitors from all corners of the earth, and southern Californians, playing host to the rest of the world, watched yachting, fencing, gymnastics, field hockey and boxing competition in one of the busiest days yet in this international athletic carnival.

Eleanor M. Holm established an Olympic record in winning the final 100-meter backstroke for the United States. She was followed by Philomena A. Mealing, Australia, who placed second, three meters behind. Elizabeth V. Davies, Great Britain, placed third, and was closely followed by Phyllis M. Harding, holder of the world record. Joan McSheehy,

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

23—Why Did the Saloon Acquire Such a Bad Reputation?

PARTLY because it pushed the sale of drink too efficiently and partly because of the kinds of accessories which it adopted to help its business of selling drink. It encouraged the treating habit, which led men to drink more than they otherwise would. It encouraged men to gamble for drinks, which was another way of leading men to drink to excess. It equipped itself with whatever would attract the kind of men who drank.

If there were undesirable accessories to the saloon it was because those accessories helped the sale of liquor. They were not designed to repel but to attract drinkers. If some of these accessories bordered on the bestial, it was because in some way bestiality seemed to go with drink.

It is known that alcohol attacks first the higher brain centers, paralyzing them and leaving the lower free from control. If drink had paralyzed the lower centers of the brain, and left the higher centers free from interference by the lower, drink would have been associated with books and works of art. In that case, saloons would have equipped themselves with means of catering to the intellectual and æsthetic interests. It would have been an ally of the library, the art gallery, the school and the church, rather than with the brothel and the gambling house.

The more one goes into the question the more one will be convinced that the evils of the saloon were not accidental. They were logically associated with the stuff which the saloon sold. They supplied what men wanted when the higher centers of control were paralyzed and when the lower feelings and impulses were unleashed.

WALKER DENIES TAINT OF FRAUD IN SISTO BONDS

Roosevelt Also Questions Mayor on Acceptance of Other Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12—A new factor was introduced into the hearing of charges before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt concerning Mayor James J. Walker's administration in New York City when a writ was issued by Supreme Court Justice Harold J. Hinman restraining the Governor from making any decision in the ouster proceedings before Aug. 19.

This date would allow time for hearing application for a writ asked by Mr. George Donnelly, secretary of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce, prohibiting the Governor from making a decision.

Mayor Walker faces the Governor for the second time today after having won a reputed "victory" at the opening of the hearing yesterday. Governor Roosevelt promised then that any witnesses whose testimony was wanted might be called by the Mayor. He ruled, however, that the names of these witnesses must be submitted to him, and that it must be made clear at the same time the lines along which they would be called upon to testify. The same right was accorded the prosecution.

The Governor then proceeded to question the Mayor, not on the evidence of witnesses appearing against him before the Hofstadter committee, but upon Mr. Walker's own admissions when he was on the stand before the inquisitorial body.

Made $26,000 in Oil Pool

Two of the 15 charges, which the Mayor has been called upon to answer, were gone into at the hearing, which lasted more than three hours.

The charges which appeared to interest Governor Roosevelt more than any other related to the Cosden Oil pool, from which Mayor Walker, according to his own admissions, profited to the extent of $26,000, which came to him from the hands of Mr. J. A. Sisto, taxicab promoter, who was seeking city legislation favorable to his interests, and the Reliance Steel Company bonds, which came into the Mayor's possession when the firm had a contract with the city for traffic lights.

When the Governor asked Mayor Walker about the Sisto bonds, the Mayor answered in a hesitating manner.

"How many shares did you think you were getting?" the Governor asked.

"I don't know that—if I did know—I—my understanding was—in view—there were no questions asked about it. In fact, if I never heard of it again, it would have been all right with me. I wouldn't have probably complained about it. I mean, there was no definite agreement about it. 'We are in it,' it was was one of those things among gentlemen. From the amount I got could be computed the amount they had, and the amount that I anticipated in, ascertained—I mean percentage."

Offers New Explanation

Mayor Walker then offered a new explanation for his presence in the oil pool. He said that Mr. Sidney Kent, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sisto, an executive of Famous Players, "cut him in" on the pool in the summer of 1929.

"Some time—it was the following December, I think—Mr. Kent came to my apartment and told me the pool had been closed and that my profit had been $26,000. I had never discussed the pool with Mr. Sisto. I was asked if I would take the bonds in lieu of cash. The bonds were brought to me, and without looking at them at all—without even opening the envelope—I sent them down to my house to Mrs. Walker. Recourse to the records of the municipal government will show that there was no legislation to limit or control taxis that would have benefited Mr. Sisto."

The Mayor also categorically denied that he had done anything that would have benefited the Reliance Steel Company.

DRYS EXPECTED TO RALLY ROUND HOOVER BANNER

New York Reports Heads in Full Accord With President's Views

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Prohibition advocates and dry leaders here generally are in full accord with President Hoover's stand on the wet-dry issue as defined in his acceptance speech last night, and are wholeheartedly for backing of the Republican ticket for reëlection.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University and Mr. Fred A. Victor, head of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, voiced the consensus among dry leaders in New York when they urged voters to reëlect the President.

Professor Fisher characterized the Republican and the Hoover prohibition stand as infinitely superior to that of the Democrats and Governor Roosevelt from a dry point of view.

"I think President Hoover's statement is good," Professor Fisher said. "I think it is time for a showdown—a resubmission. It is important, however, to safeguard ourselves against the return of the saloon or any other backward step, in allowing any state where public sentiment will not support enforcement to have some other system of handling the liquor traffic. There must be conditions imposed upon that state to prevent its breaking down prohibition in neighboring states and to prevent the return of the saloon.

Better Than Democratic Plan

"I think the Republican platform and Hoover's personal stand are far better from a dry point of view than the Democratic platform and Mr. Roosevelt's stand. I believe that in the end we shall have a far drier country if the Republican and Hoover propositions are carried out than if the Democratic and Roosevelt program should be adopted.

"Also, I believe that in the end we shall have a drier country than if the drys should insist on fighting both parties. I think that would be a mistake and that they should cast in their lot with Hoover again if they want to get the best results.

"Of course, if I thought it feasible to secure state enforcement acts again at this time in all the states which now lack them, and that there would be sufficient public opinion to make these acts work, I would not take this stand, but we cannot go any faster toward prohibition than public sentiment will support.

"In case of resubmission I should personally vote in favor of keeping

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Stimson's Policy On Pact of Paris Gratifies Herriot

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 12—The Government's eagerness to agree with the United States on outstanding commercial and other questions is evident from the public declaration issued yesterday by the Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, thanking the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, for his recent statement regarding American interpretation of the Briand-Kellogg pact.

M. Herriot took the unusual step of calling correspondents of leading French newspapers to his office and making a formal statement to the effect that he was gratified to know that the United States was prepared to consult with other nations in case any apparent threat to peace should arise.

The French statesman thus established a favorable atmosphere for Franco-American commercial treaty negotiations which are now in a preparatory stage and which will begin dealing with definite questions at issue between the two countries in about 10 days.

Incidentally the Prime Minister's remarks tend to counteract the indifference and cynicism with which Mr. Stimson's statement was received by a majority of French newspapers. The semiofficial Le Temps and the Prime Minister's party organ, Ere Nouvelle, were almost alone in hailing the Secretary of State's remarks as significant and epoch-making.

Tokyo to Push Recognition of Manchus If Lytton Report Is Held Unfavorable

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 12 — An official spokesman said that the highest authorities are considering formal recognition of Manchukuo and may reach a decision this week-end, but action will not be taken for some time, and no statement will be made at present. It is indicated that the army is pressing for a final decision to reassure Manchurian opinion.

The spokesman said that the recent speech of Mr. Henry L. Stimson on the Kellogg Pact, together with reliable information that the report of the Lytton commission to the League was likely to contain a recommendation that China retain at least nominal sovereignty over Manchuria had convinced the Government that final action cannot be much longer delayed. He reiterated that the Japanese position in the Manchurian question be settled in direct Sino-Japanese negotiations.

Meantime, the new political party, Kokumin Domei, headed by Mr. Kenzo Adachi, which apparently intends to adopt a semi-Fascist platform, has sent to Viscount Makoto Saito, the Premier, a demand for immediate recognition.

Regarding Mr. Stimson's attitude on the League, the Foreign Office spokesman said: "If Mr. Stimson and the League are wise, they will advise China and Japan to talk together. If the Lytton commission should advise direct Sino-Japanese negotiations, we might postpone recognition of Manchukuo until we had seen what arrangement could be reached with China."

The Nippon Dempo agency says that Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto is reaching Changchun, capital of Manchukuo, Aug. 27, after which, recognition is likely to occur, probably during early September.

It is learned that Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador at Washington, has informed Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, that he will report on Mr. Stimson's attitude, verbally, when he reaches Tokyo early in September.

Mr. Hayashi reached Dairen today, assuming executive direction of the South Manchuria Railway.

'FLYING BUNGALOW' DOWN

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Victor Bruce failed again yesterday in her attempt to establish a new world's record for endurance flying. Her "flying bungalow" came down after having been in the air less than 60 hours.

HOOVER INDORSES CONTINUED RELIEF AND NEW DRY LAW

Declares War Debts Must Not Be Canceled, Stands for Protective Tariff and Movement for World Peace

INSISTS REGIME OF SALOON MUST NEVER RETURN TO U. S.

Finds Grave Abuses Have Grown Up Under Prohibition That Need Correcting—Would Put Power in States' Hands With Federal Coöperation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—A note of high confidence and encouragement in domestic world conditions was sounded by President Hoover in his acceptance speech last night, reaching by radio every part of the nation.

Major interest centered on Mr. Hoover's discussion of prohibition. The President did not sidestep the issue, and went farther than the plank in the Republican Party in defining his stand.

He stated he could not countenance the return of the saloon. With almost equal emphasis he attacked the present difficulties of enforcement and the disrespect which he asserted has come to be paid to all laws in some localities.

Declaring that in the face of these two obstacles the country had the right to know where he himself stood, Mr. Hoover declared:

"It is my belief that in order to remedy present evils a change is necessary. It is my conviction that the nature of this change, and one upon which all reasonable people can find common ground, is that each State shall be given the right to deal with the problem as it may determine, but subject to absolute guarantees in the Constitution of the United States to protect each State from interference and invasion by its neighbors, and that in no part of the United States shall there be a return of the saloon system, with its inevitable political and social corruption and its organized interference with other states.

"American statesmanship is capable of working out such a solution and making it effective."

Reaction Eagerly Awaited

Mr. Hoover's statement caused a sensation here, and the capital today eagerly awaited the reaction of the nation to the utterance.

Dry opinion seemed to be divided. The President's statement is taken as aligning him behind the group seeking immediate revision of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In general, the position of the President, as seen here, is substantially that first outlined by the Wickersham Commission a year and a half ago when it proposed that the Eighteenth Amendment should not be repealed, but might be revised in the direction of giving Congress power to legislate on the subject of alcohol. Once given that power, Congress could set up some system of liquor control, it was asserted, which would safeguard dry states and give other states a measure of local option without the return of the saloon.

Mr. Hoover denounced "raids on the Treasury" and the proposal to distribute "pork barrel" public works. Turning to international affairs he referred to the recent interpretation of the Kellogg-Briand pact as outlawing territorial acquisitions achieved by force.

On the subject of war debts he said that "If for any particular annual payment we are offered some other tangible form of compensation such as the expansion of markets for American agriculture and labor and the restoration and maintenance of our prosperity, then I am sure our citizens would consider such a proposal."

Undefeated and Unafraid

Mr. Hoover was introduced by Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, chairman of the Notification Committee. The President stood smiling during an ovation lasting five minutes, and began speaking at 9:25. His address lasted an hour.

Declaring that the country has set in motion "the most gigantic program of defense and counter-attack ever evolved in the history of the republic," Mr. Hoover added:

"As a nation we are undefeated and unafraid. Government by the people has not been defiled."

Mr. Hoover's speech put under way the Republican Party's presidential campaign for 1932. But there were only brief political references in the speech, which was more in keeping with Mr. Hoover in the rôle of Chief Executive than as the leader of a political party.

Desire Is to See Nation Triumph

"I have but one desire," he said in conclusion, "that is to see my country again on the road to prosperity which shall be more sane and lasting through the lesson of experience, to see the principles and ideals of the American people perpetuated.

"I rest the case of the Republican Party on the intelligence and the just discernment of the American people. Should my countrymen again place upon me the responsibilities of this high office I shall carry forward the work of reconstruction.

"I shall hope long before another four years have passed to see the world prosperous and at peace and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

British Ready To Negotiate On War Debts

Welcome Hoover Plan to Find 'Tangible Form of Compensation'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12—After conclusion of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, Great Britain will be glad to take up the question of providing a "tangible form of compensation" in return for a modification of war debt annuities which President Hoover asked in his acceptance speech last night.

At the same time it is pointed out here if the United States continues to call "squarely for a protective tariff," it will be very difficult for other nations to offer "expansion of markets for American agriculture and labor," for which Mr. Hoover asks. Goods which these countries buy from America must be paid for. Moreover if the tariff door is kept shut what will the United States do with the checks deposited in the letter box in payment of American goods? They can only be cashed in the country that drew them.

Regarding Hoover's reference to the outlawry of war, Britain cordially welcomes his indorsement of the necessity of consultation between the nations of the world. The opinion in Britain is also undoubtedly sympathetic to the viewpoint of no commitments in advance.

It is recognized, however, that the French idea of security calls for an unequivocal promise of help against unprovoked attack. But there is a growing tendency here to believe the two standpoints are not irreconcilable.

Both in the League Covenant and the Locarno Treaty Britain has undertaken to give armed help in case of unprovoked attack. But in both instances Britain retains the right to decide after consultation with other nations which of the warring states is the aggressor and what to do about it. Thus Britain claims that, despite its signature of the Locarno pact and the Covenant, there is little difference in actual fact between its position and that which Mr. Hoover advocates.

Mr. Hoover said, "We shall enter no agreements committing us to any future course of action or which call for the use of force to preserve peace." That, say the British, is precisely their position today if you add words "without our consent."

In other words the British viewpoint is: Use moral suasion up to the limit. If suasion fails we may have to supplement it by the use of physical force.

OTTAWA PARLEY TO VIEW PACTS AS UNITED PLAN

Main Committee to Pass Upon All Bilateral Arrangements

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 12—The Imperial Economic Conference is to resume its Empire aspect when the bi-party discussions conclude and the conference meets once more in plenary session next Thursday.

A British authority was asked if the conference was to continue as a "bargain" proposition between any two nations or whether it would produce a multilateral agreement in addition to the bi-lateral agreements now in course of negotiations.

"All negotiations are technically under the supervision of the main committee of the conference," was the reply, "and technically all the agreements must be considered and approved by the whole conference, even though they are between any two nations."

Must Fit General Plan

"As to a multi-lateral agreement one cannot say just what form the agreements will take but they must be tied up into one harmonious whole. The negotiations cannot be put into watertight compartments. The dairy products interest all the Dominions and they have all presented their views to the United Kingdom delegation. The same thing applies to meats, cereals and other commodities."

It was pointed out that the bi-lateral conversations were being carried on as a matter of convenience, but all under the supervision of the main committee consisting of the senior delegates. Whatever agreements were tentatively arrived at they would have to come before that committee.

Although not a single agreement had been reached as yet this authority advised the press reporters that the conference would be a success.

Empire Marketing Plan

An Empire Marketing Board which will be true to its name and take in all of the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations will probably supplant the present Empire Marketing Board now functioning in London, if the recommendations of the committee on methods of economic coöperation are carried out.

The present board functioning in London has been promoting the sale of Empire products in the United Kingdom with considerable success. The Dominions have coöperated through their high commissioners and trade commissioners in London and the sales of primary products have notably increased as a direct result.

It was intimated from an official source that Australia and New Zealand had benefited particularly in this respect and Canada to a lesser extent. The proposal is now made that the board be wide and made really imperial.

The cost so far has been borne by the British. It is suggested that the Dominions share the cost and that the work be extended to promote in the various countries the British Empire products of the others. This would mean that in Canada the same extensive advertising campaigns would be carried on as was done in the United Kingdom. It would stimulate trade by practical business methods, by advertising, and implement the work of the conference. As an authority expressed it:

"The Empire countries can restrict the inflow of foreign goods in Empire countries by tariffs, but it needs advertising to stimulate the demand for the goods that come in through these diverted channels."

Laboratories Opened

Canada's splendid National Research Council Laboratories were officially opened Wednesday night by the Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough, in the presence of the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, and members of his Cabinet, delegates attending the Imperial Economic Conference, and a crowd that filled the wide halls and rooms. The laboratories are the outcome of the needs and urgent necessities arising out of the World War and since brought to achievement by statesmen, natural scientists and industrialists in the Dominion.

Parliament passed the bill incorporating the council in 1917. Its program at that time was threefold: First, to assist researches by making grants to provide assisting personnel or equipment in university and other laboratories already established; second, to coördinate and stimulate researches in problems of special importance, under the auspices of associate committees; third, to train research personnel and assist in the development of graduate faculties in the larger Canadian universities by the provision of scholarships. In 1923 Dr. H. M. Tory, then president of the University of Alberta, was appointed chairman of the council.

The new laboratories are built at the juncture of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers, about a mile below Parliament Hill. The main building, fronted with sandstone columns, houses all that is modern in the way of machinery and equipment for scientific and industrial research.

VERMONT WOMAN HONORED BY FRANCE

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 12 (AP)—The French Government last night conferred on Mrs. Joseph De Feher of Thetford Center, the title of Officier O'Académie for her work in disseminating French culture in the United States.

Mrs. De Feher formerly was at Coker College, Hartsville, S. C. She is executive secretary of Beta Pi Theta, the French national honorary fraternity in America. The ceremony took place at Middlebury College and France was represented by M. Andre Morize, director of the French school at Middlebury.

$22,143,658 IN DUTIES

Foreign commerce of the Massachusetts Customs District for the fiscal year ending June 30 included imports valued at $89,240,830, and exports valued at $21,198,444, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Duties collected totaled $22,143,658.

NORGE SALES RISE SHARPLY

DETROIT, Aug. 12—Sales of Norge Rollator refrigerators for seven months this year about equaled the total volume for 1931, said President Blood of Norge Corporation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Bon Marché
Merchandise of MERIT Only
LOWELL, MASS.
The Bon Marché ROCK-BOTTOM Basement
AT THE FOOT OF THE WHITE STAIRCASE LIES the actual foundation rock of this great old store. A symbol of prudence, perseverance, and not undue pride, this very rock inspired the name:—"ROCK BOTTOM BASEMENT."
In this up-to-the-minute, immaculately white, and delightfully cool store, you will ALWAYS find good quality merchandise, at prices in keeping with that old Yankee expression — "ROCK BOTTOM."

Gas Refrigeration
Unique Advantages
Lowell Gas Company

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.
Nation-Wide SALE
Dwight-Anchor Sheets and Cases
Now at the lowest prices in their history
PALMER STREET FLOOR

The House of Seven Gables
SALEM, MASS.

attracts thousands of visitors every year. They climb its secret staircase. They walk in its beautiful garden.
The Hathaway House (1682)
stands in the garden at the water's edge. (See picture.) Its guest rooms combine, at reasonable rates, antique furnishings with modern comfort.
The Tea Room
Special meals and shore dinners are served in the garden or in the quaint little Tea House. Delicious home cooking. Reasonable prices. Open 12-7:30 p. m.
The House of Seven Gables is Open All the Year
The Other Houses from June 16-Sept. 17

The Reed Laundry
Launderers
QUALITY WORK
QUICK SERVICE
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Telephone 102

Our August Sale of New Furniture!
There are many reasons why it will pay you to attend:—
We have no furniture over two months old; it has been selected after careful planning with the best makers in the land; it is the kind of furniture you love to live with; and the exceptional values our August sale offers have been accomplished at no sacrifice of quality, finishes, fine materials or workmanship.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
57 HANOVER AND 897 ELM ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
19 NO. MAIN ST. CONCORD, N. H.
570 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.
401 ESSEX LAWRENCE, MASS.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZA and, WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)
5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 "Uncle Don's Party."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dual Automatics: Ray Meyers, narrator, Alice O'Leary.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle's orchestra; Ross McLean, guest soloist.
8:30 "Poe's Tales"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; Quartet; piano duo.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, The Three Keys.
10:45 News; time; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cæsar Sodero's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)
5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; organ.
5:30 Art of Living; talk.
5:45 Richard Minton, tenor.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Studio sollsts.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Countess Albani; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloist; male quartet.
10:30 NBC, Barr Hill's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1200kc-244m)
5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:35 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Andre Kostelanetz Presents"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-end Hour; Thelma Kessler; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Fracis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)
5:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
5:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto.
6:15 CBS, dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 CBS, Madison Singers; quartet.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 "The Singing Mountaineer."
7:45 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 To be announced.
8:45 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:00 Sketch, "The Cave-Man King."
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charlie Carlile, tenor.
11:15 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)
8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:35 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Studio soloists; orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:45 p. m.—Dance music.
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ
7:00-12:00—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Musical and studio.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, 4-H Club talk.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI
8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes; organ recital.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, "The Week Enders."
1:30 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WNAC
6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Boston Popular Revue.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB
7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Box vs. Philadelphia; Fenway Park; Fred Hoey reporting.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Films
Fine Arts—"Die Lindenwirtin vom Rhein." Continuous 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: free guidance to galleries, 11.
Children's Museum of Boston: Museum League games, all day; feedin; animals in live museum, 10; motion picture lecture on "Anchors Aweigh," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.
Field and Forest Club: Motor boat trip from Milton Yacht Club to Peddock's Island, 2.
Presentation of play, "Mr. Pim Passes By," by Parish Players, Casino, "Castle Hill" estate of Mrs. Richard T. Crane Jr., Ipswich, 8:45.
Supper dance for benefit of St. Stephen's Church, new school, Cohasset, 8.

Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Designs in color by Anne Allen; Engravings by Stefano della Bella.
Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtoniana. To be continued indefinitely.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.
Fosier Brothers, 4 Park Square—Colored etchings by Louis Icart. Through Aug. 20.
Goodman-Walker Gallery, 667 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.
Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livington Bull.
The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.
Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Elliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 14

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-244m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WFEN, 1500kc-200m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

MEMPHIS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WMC, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; gentle to moderate west and northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight and Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Saturday fair.

Maine: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler in west portion tonight; possible showers in north portion tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over south portion, and fresh west winds, shifting to northwest, over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	84	Montreal	62	74
Bismarck	60	70	Nantucket	68	76
Boston	70	78	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	60	72	New York	68	82
Calgary	48	64	Norfolk, Va.	78	88
Charleston	84	94	North Platte	70	90
Chicago	68	74	Philadelphia	72	84
Cincinnati	68	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	100
Denver	68	88	Pittsburgh	60	80
Eastport, Me.	62	62	Portland, Me.	60	74
Hatteras	82	86	Raleigh	74	88
Honolulu, T.H.		84	St. Louis	72	88
7p.m. Aug. 11	76		St. Paul	64	82
Helena, Mont.	52	72	Salt Lake City	64	84
Huron, S. D.	68	86	San Francisco	54	70
Jacksonville	82	94	SantaFe, N.M.	56	78
Kansas City	76	96	Seattle	56	62
Key West	84	90	Tampa	78	92
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	70	82
Memphis	80	92	Wichita, Kan.	78	94
Miami, Fla.	82	90	Williston, N.D.	58	72

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 12.
B—Maximum Aug. 11.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday 3:44 p. m.; Saturday 9:27 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.9 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light al vehicles at 8:19 p. m.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston St., Boston
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

Statler CLEANSERS and DYERS
"The House of Service and Reliability"
Work Called For and Delivered
Tel. Garrison 3229
640a Dudley St., ROXBURY, MASS.

Lester E. Smith Co.
Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0327
Festival Bread Flour (24½ lb) 58c
H. B. Salmon (tall can) 20c
Mazola Oil (1 gal. can) 80c
Wheaties, large pkg. 10c
P. & G. Soap, 6 bars 25c
Kraft's Package Cheese Pkg.
Loin Lamb to Roast, lb 22c
Thick End Corned Beef 22c
Legs Lamb 25c
Forequarter Lamb 11c
Fancy Native Fowl 25c
Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue Across the Park
1070 Boylston Street BOSTON
Tonight's Evening Special
Broiled Fresh Swordfish, Lemon Butter, Sliced Tomatoes, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 30c
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

VON HINDENBURG OPPOSES HITLER AS CHANCELLOR

(Continued from Page 1)

to test his generous promises. The Roman Catholics demand Captain von Papen's resignation and complete cancellation of his measures in Prussia.

Nationalists Oppose Plan

The Nationalists under Dr. Alfred Hugenberg backing Capt. von Papen's political course areup in arms. They label the Roman Catholics' suggestion as an attempt to reintroduce parliamentary government just at time when the nation was "nicely getting away from it." They implore Herr Hitler not to listen to the Roman Catholics' offers lest he endanger his whole party, which is opposed to parliamentarism.

There is, however, a veiled rumor that the Nationalists might use a concentration of more than 100,000 men of the Nationalist military Steel Helmet organization on Sept. 3 in Berlin on the occasion of their annual convention to proclaim a monarchy rather than a return of parliamentary government. They even guardedly chide Herr Hitler for instituting legal methods to gain power so that one paper openly accuses the Nationalists of favoring a putsch.

It is quite obvious though that the Reichswehr is prepared to quench any "march on Berlin" of Fascists storm detachments from Trebbin, Luchen or Rheinberg—small towns in the vicinity of the capital—where they seem to have concentrated.

Anniversary of Constitution

Germany yesterday observed the anniversary of its federal Constitution by listening to the Government's proposal for vital changes in that document which laid the foundation of the Republic at Weimar 13 years ago.

Political negotiations over the formation of a new Cabinet, which may prove a turning point between a parliamentary democracy and dictatorship, were momentarily laid aside.

Strains of Beethoven and Brahms echoed through the Reichstag chambers. President von Hindenburg took the "triple hoch" cheer of the formally dressed crowd seated in the chairs of the Deputies. And Baron Wilhelm von Gayl—who as Minister of the Interior is regarded as the virtual trustee of the Republican Constitution—gave the first official confirmation of the report that the present government heads want to reinstate the House of Lords.

Four Points Emphasized

The Minister of the Interior outlined four points where changes in the Weimar Constitution will be sought. He referred to formation of a "first house" to share responsibility with the Reichstag. From this he inferred that the House of Lords would receive powers exceeding those of a popularly elected Reichstag, possibly similar to pre-war times when the Lords were able to nullify Reichstag action.

Second, a proposed change in the franchise in which youthful citizens are not to exercise the same rights as their elders. This is understood to mean raising the age limits, which now permits the vote upon completion of the twentieth year.

Third, proposed elimination of the system of voting for party lists, substituting a vote for individual candidates.

Fourth, to prevent loss of votes by eliminating small "splinter" parties, a remnant of the days when Germany had more than 20 active parties.

Baron von Gayl emphasized that these changes must be made within the framework of the Constitution, stating that there was not the remotest thought of discarding the Constitution.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Wilhelmina K. Dunton, Toronto, Ont., Can.
C. N. Dunton, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Lydia W. Champlin, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Juana Culmell, Havana, Cuba.
Caroline I. Clark, Helena, Ark.
Bessie C. Brown, Boston, Mass.
E. Beatrice Stearns, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Thornton N. Mitchell, Wayland, Mass.
Miss Isabel V. Reitz, Baltimore, Md.
Bertha M. Miller, Baltimore, Md.
Adele S. Schaefer, Baltimore, Md.
Vera Thompson, Haddonfield, N. J.
Mrs. Charles J. Yost, Jr., Haddonfield, N. J.
Mrs. Caroline H. Corson, Marblehead, Mass.
Jean A. Pringle, London, Eng.
Miss Grace Marie Dahl, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Benjamin G. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Benjamin G. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Nancy Ann Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Claire Rasbiger, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miriam M. Earnest, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Charles P. Trimble, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Charles P. Trimble, Pittsburgh, Penna.

New England Coke
Price Protection Plan
New England Coke
Guarantee you Real Savings All Next Winter
ASK US ABOUT IT
J. A. MARSH COAL COMPANY
38-40 Park St. Somerset 0319
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

When in Boston
let this garage be
YOUR AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS
Parking, washing, tire service and repairing. Located only 3 minutes from Christian Science church.
New England's Most Modern Garage for Every Convenience
STATE GARAGE, Inc.
16-18 Stoneholm Street, Boston
Opposite 112 Norway Street
KENMORE 6770

MOXIE ADVERTISING ESTABLISHES RECORD

Confident that business conditions are promising and sound, Mr. Frank M. Archer, president of the Moxie Company, has launched the largest newspaper advertising campaign ever undertaken by the Moxie organization.

The business of the firm in its products, Moxie and Pureoxia ginger ale, increased 33 per cent during the first six months of the present year, according to a statement issued by the company. Mr. Archer said that 50 years as an advertiser has proved to him the value of newspaper advertising, adding that he never has failed to obtain substantial results from such a campaign.

PUBLIC CAN VISIT LINER GEORGIC SUNDAY

The passenger list on the new White Star liner Georgic, which sails from Commonwealth Pier on Sunday at 2 p. m. is so large that the company has decided to require passes for visitors wishing to see friends sail or to inspect the vessel.

According to Mr. Tyler E. Carpenter of the line, the passes may be obtained from the White Star Line, 563 Boylston Street up to 1:30 on Saturday. The liner will be open to visitors on Sunday from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

MEDALS FOR NAVAL HEROES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—After a wait of 16 years the Government plans to reward the heroism of a navy lieutenant and a machinist aboard the U. S. S. Memphis when she was wrecked in a hurricane off Santo Domingo in 1916. The Navy Department announced Wednesday President Hoover would present medals of honor to Commander Claud A. Jones and Charles H. Willey, retired, a machinist, of Penacook, N. H.

Complete Laundry Service
"WE AIM TO PLEASE"
DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
121-131 EAST STREET
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 0108

MILL No. 2
ECONOMY CLOTH SHOP
Bussey St., East Dedham
Phone Dedham 0550
MIDSUMMER SALE
50,000 Yards Summer Goods 7½c yd.
Voiles, Batistes, Dimities, Lawns, Nainsook
A REAL CLEANUP
REGARDLESS OF VALUES
Buses Pass Door. A Delightful Trip Route 128, Near E. Dedham Square

CLEMENCEAU

MADE it a life rule not to be interviewed. Nor has any man loosened the tongue of a Coes & Young shoe. But no shoe has better spoken qualities than the Banister, featured in your style by
COES & YOUNG CO.
56 School St. 78 Boylston St.
BOSTON

WORLD ORDER FOUND TO NEED CLOSER LINKS

(Continued from Page 1)

"bogey-man" in politics everywhere, the normal movement of capital is being retarded, he continued. In one set of countries politicians are urging "reservation of the national capital for national needs," while in the other, capital import is being discouraged by unfair treatment.

Admitting that in special cases a restriction upon capital movement might cause a temporary improvement, Professor Gregory concluded that the only possible result of tendencies now at work would be a "further falling off in the well-being of the world."

He found the two foundations of international financial solidarity—security for capital plus stable exchanges and currencies—lacking at present.

New Cause for Crisis

Into the current of discussion on world economic maladjustment and possible remedies, Mr. Philip B. Windsor, retired American civil engineer who has lived abroad many years, injected what he regards as a basic explanation of the world crisis.

Mr. Windsor was granted a special meeting yesterday to present his theory that a major cause of the crisis has been failure of the United States to put into practice the economic law that a creditor nation cannot maintain a balance of exports over imports. From his observations in Europe, he is convinced that consistent American refusal to accept goods and services whereby alone its loans can be repaid, has taken $20,000,000,000 from the American public and sunk it in investments that cannot be recovered.

More than this, the policy is credited with demoralizing world currencies and commerce. History shows, Mr. Windsor holds, that when a creditor nation attempts to export more than it imports, calamity results. In the case of the United States, which suddenly became the world's creditor during and following the World War, the policy has done more than any single factor to cause the crisis and deepen its intensity, he added.

Mr. Windsor reports that in his travels from Italy, where he lives, to Geneva, Paris, London, New York, Washington and Williamstown, he has found no responsible economist who denies his premise. The difficulty is that America cannot bring itself to apply the premise. It runs, he said, counter to the prominent concept of America as the workshop of the world.

Sees Adjustment Coming

However hard it is to reconcile these conflicting rôles, the adjustment will come in response to economic law, Mr. Windsor asserts. Either America will eventually be compelled to lower tariff barriers and accept goods in payment of foreign debts, or the $20,000,000,000 will mostly be lost to the investors, which he describes as a large share of the public.

Opinion was divided at the institute on Mr. Windsor's presentation of his case. Prominent economists agreed with his premise but believed practical American politics will choose to maintain its protective policy and seek other adjustments of investments abroad.

It was generally agreed that eventually America must cease either to be a creditor nation, or to maintain a favorable trade balance. Great Britain, in its long period of banking for the world, permitted the payment of loans with goods and services, the only way they can be paid in the long run, many authorities agreed. America's position was held unique and therefore most difficult of resolution in this dual and contradictory rôle.

SCOTT FURRIERS EXPAND QUARTERS

Expansion of the Scott Furriers, Inc., into a new six-story building in Boston and increase of the organization's staff from 129 to 142 men and women, is the result of the company's efforts to hasten return of prosperity, according to Mr. Henry Yozell, president. This building, with two new stores in Hartford, Conn., and a branch in Providence, makes the establishment outstanding in the fur trade, he said.

He pointed out that the organization's success has been due largely to the fact that all possible waste has been eliminated, merchandising methods have been improved and quantity purchases of furs were made before the government tax went into effect, enabling the company to pass these savings along to its customers.

LAKE GEORGE
EXCURSION Sat., Aug. 20
ROUND TRIP $5.00
Children Half Fare
Including Six Hour Sail . . . Round Trip, Including Sleeper, $6.50 to $8.50.
Lv. Boston Sat., 10:15 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Arr. Boston Mon., 6:30 A. M.
Pass. Traffic Dept. Hub. 7300
Boston & Albany R. R.
(N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Lessee)

411 Washington St.
NOW OPEN
Our New SIX FLOOR BUILDING
A Prophecy Fulfilled!
IN NOVEMBER, 1930, while others talked "Pessimism" and cried "Hysteria," Scott Furriers published an open letter to President Hoover, the Governors and Mayors of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, in which we affirmed our faith in the present and future of the United States. We believed then, as we believe now, that if leaders in industry, finance and labor, rolled up their sleeves, went to work and forgot the false prosperity we had, the return to normalcy and true prosperity would be hastened.
IN AUGUST, 1932, in spite of economic conditions, Scott Furriers re-affirms its faith in our glorious United States of America. We have moved to our new building at 411 Washington Street, where we now occupy six floors to better serve the women of New England. Our opening of two new stores in Hartford, Conn., last week was a great success. We expended thousands of dollars in the newest improvements and conveniences, helping the unemployment situation.
THE ABOVE new stores, together with our building of seven floors in Providence, R. I., make us by far not only the largest fur establishment in New England, but one of the largest in the United States!
Gifts up to the value of $25.00 given with every purchase during our opening celebration which ends AUGUST 13th!
YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY CASH AT SCOTT FURRIERS
New England's Largest Fur Establishment
SCOTT Furriers
411 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON
Opposite Filene's . . . . Next to Loew's Orpheum Theatre
Our Other Stores in New England
47-55 PRATT STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.
309 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

STOP
and consider *Quality* of *Rug Cleansing* as well as *Price*.
LOOK
well into the nap and see if your rugs are thoroughly cleansed and properly sized.
LISTEN
to the favorable comments of your friends when your rugs are returned after being cleansed and repaired by
Adams & Swett ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleansers for 76 Years
Cold Storage Phone Highlands 4100 Insurance

HAPPY CHILDREN SHOW VALUE OF MORGAN CAMP

Character Training Is Chief Course at Memorial's Summer Home

By COLTON G. MORRIS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 12—Here where the haze of the Berkshires hangs over the rolling fields and woods like a blue lace curtain, the Morgan Memorial Industrial Plantation and Fresh Air Camp is seeing the summer go by once more as a cheerful giver of happiness to boys and girls. The camp, which covers 700 acres, includes children of seven nationalities from Boston's West End.

But happiness is not the only thing that the children carry back to their city homes. It is the character they bring back that means the greatest to the tots of the street, for the Morgan camp is giving a course in character training surpassed by few organizations of its kind. The youngsters, however, will tell you first about the extra poundage and the coat of country tan they have gained at the camp.

Eighty-five miles of scenic highway and five miles of winding rural road separate the camp from Boston. A tall silo of the camp dairy tells the visitor he is nearing the site and soon he swings onto the dirt road leading to the administration building, headquarters for the summer work of the Morgan Memorial.

Mr. Percy J. Trevethan, superintendent of the camp, greets you as the car rolls to a stop.

"Right up to the Goodwill Inn," he commands the chauffeur, and right away you see in his smile the reflection of what the Morgan camp is—a maker of real happiness and a molder of fine character.

Like Model Town

From the hill upon which sits the rambling inn, one looks down upon a group of white buildings, separated by fields, stone walls and fences. Someone remarks that it looks like a model town, built for the filming of a colonial village scene. And it could be, for South Athol is a typical New England community, with all its traditional characteristics. A railroad track splits a near-by field and a sulky stream saunters through the town near an old mill . . . now the beverage plant of the Morgan Memorial.

A small water fall generates power for the small factory. Further on there is the community hall, the old white church, and the general store and post office combined, all of which are used by the Fresh Air Camp.

Three hundred and eighty children selected by the Morgan Memorial, invade the village each summer for two months. More than 200 of them come to stay at the camp for the entire period, while others stay for two weeks at a time, so that other needy children may benefit by the memorial's charitableness, a large part of the credit for which belongs to Dr. Edgar J. Helms, head of the Morgan Memorial and organizer of similar institutions in 55 American cities and 12 cities in other countries.

Despite an adverse financial year, the Memorial has been able to continue its charity work in Boston and in other cities throughout Massachusetts. It is the motto of the Morgan Memorial to "help the helpless to help themselves by helping others." The aim at South Athol is to put this motto into practice. The chief revenue of the organization comes from good-will bags in which it collects cast-off clothing, rugs, old books and papers and other items. The institution also depends upon individual donations, and it is pointed out that $40 will keep a child at the camp at South Athol all summer, which is less than $1 a day.

Camp Inspected

Mr. Trevethan recommends an inspection tour of the camp to let the visitor see for himself just what goes on behind the scenes. And so the warm August afternoon is spent going over the 16 modern camp buildings, including the newest addition and "prize package" of the camp, the Wilbur Fenelon Young Jr. Nursery House, where 90 boys and girls between the ages of 2 and 5 play all day, far from roar of the city streets and the hot brick tenements.

The "baby camp" is perhaps the most popular of all at South Athol this summer. At any rate, more goes on in one hour there than at the rest of the camps put together. It is the life of the community. As the visitor enters the rustic camp, if it happens to be near the end of the rest hour, he probably would see most of the youngsters wide awake, bouncing up and down in their cribs like rubber balls.

When a whistle lets the children know their rest hour is over, tiny shoes are put on, knots are tied by the older ones, and out they all dash to the playground, where the swings, the slides, the sand-boxes and trapezes are popular until the next eating hour.

Mealtime at the nursery camp is a delightful half-hour both for the boys and girls and the visitor. The meals are preceded by a hasty scrub and a very quick comb. White bibs are tucked under little chins and then the parade to the low benches and oilclothed tables. Chubby hands grip small spoons . . . a minute of silence . . . a blessing . . . and then the fun begins.

Days at the South Athol camp are filled with all kinds of activities designed to be most beneficial to the child who lives in the crowded city districts. Play and work are mixed. All except the youngest members are taught to make their own beds and even some of these are able to make their beds "all but the tucking in," as one director put it. Regular classes are conducted in religious education and industrial subjects. Carpentry, basket weaving, leather work and sewing are also taught.

For the first time in two years, the Morgan Memorial blanket factory is operating at South Athol. The material for the blankets is received in the good will bags. The rug and mattress division of the industrial plant is also operating. Mr. Trevethan says he expects the demand for these goods will necessitate putting more men to work.

W.C.T.U. Expected To Favor Neither

(Continued from Page 1)

nounces that he will continue to do so to the best of his ability.

"The difficulties of enforcement are many but the statistics of the Department of Justice and the Treasury bear witness to increasing efficiency in enforcement, while the Department of Commerce testifies to the economic and social benefits of prohibition.

"The drys recognize the importance of state coöperation but it is the opponents of national prohibition who are seeking to repeal state laws and who are crippling law enforcement. Laws should not be changed at the demand of law violators.

"The proposed amendment, which would in effect repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and destroy national prohibition, would give states the right to deal with the problem as they see fit. It will not solve the problem but will create new problems even more difficult. The amendment suggested plans for a destructive change.

Cannot Be Part Wet

"American statesmanship cannot work out a solution that will be effective which will make this country part wet and part dry.

"President Hoover may not have the active support of the organization as he had four years ago when southern Democratic women faced social ostracism to work for him. But he undoubtedly will have the votes of many of the members. A good many women are saying that he has maintained as dry a stand as possible in view of wet sentiment throughout the country, while it is generally conceded that the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt would be a wet victory which the drys must not permit."

The thousand delegates and visitors here recognize that they are facing the most critical issue in their long campaign for temperance.

Under the threat of repeal this year 788 new locals have been organized. Therefore the women think that any setback can be only temporary, with the effect of rallying additional support.

If the women remain silent on the national candidates, they have no intention of doing so with regard to candidates for Congress. The convention is likely to call upon dry sympathizers to help elect a dry Congress, to be active in precinct work, to defeat referenda pending in several states, to keep all dry organizations at a higher pitch of activity, and to establish a contact with all types of church organizations.

Mrs. Boole has announced that she will not be a candidate for reelection, saying, "by Oct. 31, the end of the fiscal year, I will have been president for seven years, through two presidential campaigns, through what I believe are the bitterest phases of the fight of prohibition, and am confident that now is the time to choose another president."

The sentiment in favor of having Mrs. Boole continue is so strong that great efforts are being made to have her reconsider her decision.

The executive committee has taken official notice of the statement by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., that prohibition has failed, by adopting a long argument contesting the accuracy of his assertions.

Leads to Abuse

Since 1874, Mrs. Boole said, the organization has carried on a continuing program, based on "the conviction that the use of alcohol leads to its abuse, that the alcoholic habit is acquired through use, and that the only remedy for excess is total abstinence."

"We do not believe the laws of our country should be changed at the demand of those who break them and deny their authority," she said. "We have no reason to believe that they would obey any more willingly the restrictions which would of necessity have to be placed on a reinstated traffic than they do the restrictions of prohibition. The conditions complained about under prohibition have been brought about by the violation of the law and not by the law. The drunkenness of young people is caused by the alcohol consumed in following the example of their elders and of society leaders. These conditions will not be changed under a law which makes it easier to secure any kind of liquor."

Mrs. Boole reaffirmed the belief of the organization in prohibition as the best means of dealing with the liquor traffic. She urged the strengthening of the law to make it easier to convict violators, and a government educational campaign on the effects of alcohol, physically, mentally, morally, and economically, together with the responsibility for all sharing in enforcement.

Charging that "it savors of anarchy to advise resistance to a given law," Mrs. Boole called upon states to coöperate fully with federal enforcement, and upon church members and dry organizations to make vigorous campaigns in the states where referenda are yet to take place this year.

New Jersey, Connecticut and California will vote on repeal, California for the third time, the first two attempts to wipe out the Wright law having been unsuccessful. Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Michigan, Ohio, Louisiana, Colorado and North Dakota will vote on repeal of state prohibition amendments. Wyoming will "take advice on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," and in the Louisiana Democratic primaries a poll will be taken on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Louisiana thus voting twice.

Repeal Means Wet

"It will be argued in certain states," Mrs. Boole continued, "that there is no need for a state constitutional law, for we have the Eighteenth Amendment. I call your attention to the fact now that every state which adopted prohibition before the Eighteenth Amendment is listed as a dry state. If the state constitutional provision for prohibition is repealed in any state it will be classed as a wet state, and no matter how sincerely you may regret it after election, your regret will not change the results.

"Now is the time to work; now is the time to reach the public with the facts; now is the time when every dry voter must get ready to cast his ballot to keep prohibition in the Constitution, to keep your state enforcement code, to elect dry candidates for the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, and for dry officials.

"Buttress both the state and national laws for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors by electing officials who will be true to their oath of office. We insist upon it that men who are called upon to uphold and enforce the law must obey the law themselves."

The drys are aware that there are other problems to be solved, continued Mrs. Boole, but members of Congress "delay the adoption of plans for relieving the depression by insisting on hearings on legalizing beer, by consuming time by anti-prohibition speeches, by wasting money in the printing of bills which were introduced for their political influence in home districts, and the printing of such speeches in the Congressional Record."

The same money cannot be spent for food and beef, she said, warning that "the same high-powered salesmanship which is putting repeal above the needs of the people now will attempt to promote the sale of beer later."

"We denounce the efforts of the wets to make it appear that prohibition has caused the depression and is responsible for unemployment," she continued, "when the same conditions and even worse are present in England, Canada, Germany, and other liquor-selling countries. We resent the charge that prohibition is responsible for lawlessness and municipal corruption and the charge that municipal corruption fosters lawlessness and encourages the violation of the prohibition law and every other law."

Must Stop Waste

Not only must the Government balance its budget by reducing appropriations but it must eliminate waste, in the opinion of Mrs. Boole, and she called upon individuals and organizations to do the same, and upon women "to do their part cheerfully and willingly."

There are other causes for the increase in crime, according to Mrs. Boole, but if an increase has resulted from prohibition "why not lay the blame for lawlessness upon those who have themselves been lawless?" She added that, "if, instead of trying to make liquor legal, the pro-liquor organizations would organize a boycott of bootleggers, would cease to buy illicit liquor themselves and urge others to cease; they would reduce the profits upon which they claim that bandits thrive.

"It is erroneous to assume that the people of other nations are satisfied with their own forms of liquor sale and control," stated Mrs. Boole. In every land where liquor is sold there is increased disease, death, immorality, drunkenness and crime traceable directly to the consumption of liquor. In every country where there is a large tax receipt from the traffic there are social burdens imposed by the use of liquor. England has solved no problems from its liquor revenue, and in addition there is a political fight in England, brought by the brewers, to increase the sale of beer by reducing the tax.

"It is an appalling fact that the only great profit in English business today is in the brewery business which is still paying dividends ranging from 7 to 25 per cent; and as the brewery profits rise, so also does unemployment increase and the dole swell.

"In Sweden there is far from universal satisfaction with the restrictions of the motbok system. The same situation prevails in Finland, where prohibition was discarded for a strict régime of liquor sale. While the new law, under which a government monopoly has been established, has only been tried a few months, three important changes are already proposed: extension of hours of sale; sale of liquors on Saturdays and during the 10-day summer period when the sale was prohibited; and increase in the alcoholic content of beer. In fact, the sellers and users of alcoholic liquors resent any restrictions on the sale, while governments having a monopoly of sale, and even of manufacture, use their influence to promote consumption.

"Canadian Government official figures show a tremendous increase in drinking, drunkenness and crime. There is constant pressure from the temperance forces to reduce the volume of drink, and in one province a movement is under foot to prohibit all liquor, sales on the ground that in this serious world-wide depression it is an economic crime to spend so much money for liquor."

In spite of imperfect enforcement, said Mrs. Boole, prohibition has cut in half the mortality rates for alcoholic diseases, rid the country of poverty from drink, and brought about a greater national wealth today than we ever had in the past. She stated that present economic phases have not reduced "the actual national wealth which has been built up largely by added public purchasing power of money that went into the channels of trade rather than into the waste of the liquor traffic."

A Story and a Slide

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AT THE MORGAN MEMORIAL CAMP
South Athol, Mass.

METEOR SHOWER VIEWED BY MANY

Star-gazers in Greater Boston were rewarded last night for their late vigil by one of the clearest views of meteor showers in the past 25 years. One of the most interested of these observers of the Perseid phenomenon of shooting stars which broke loose from the northeastern corner of the sky, was Prof. William J. Fisher, Harvard meteorologist, who watched the display from an observatory at Harvard, Mass.

Professor Fisher was able to take a number of photographs of the meteors which were said to be falling at times at the rate of 17 per minute. Through some of these pictures he hopes to determine the effect of the atmosphere upon the flickering of stars by observing its effect upon the meteors. From this he also hopes to ascertain the length of time required for the meteors to circle the earth.

South Carolina Plants Fireproof Alder Trees

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 12 (AP)—Fireproof trees are looked to to aid in solving South Carolina's forest fire problems. Mr. H. A. Smith, state forester, said the trees would be distributed to farmers and landowners.

Informed that experiments in making fire bricks from red alder trees in Oregon were successful, Mr. Smith found the trees were impervious to fire in their natural state. He obtained some 500,000 seedlings. When they mature within four or five years Mr. Smtih said they will not burn and the fallen leaves, also being immune to fire will aid in stopping ground fires.

Beginning of Monroe Doctrine Shown to Have Been Disputed

Policy of Non-Intervention in South America, Hispanic Conference Hears, Was Special Topic of International Controversies

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—High lights on the Monroe Doctrine were a feature of the second of three lectures by Dr. C. C. Tansill, American University, Washington, before members of the First Annual Seminar Conference, George Washington University here.

Sketching rapidly the attempts of Russia and England, just previous to 1823, to cultivate the good will of the United States, Dr. Tansill referred to the two important fundamentals of the Monroe Doctrine: non-intervention by European nations into the affairs of Latin America and non-colonization by Europeans upon lands in the Hispanic-American world. The non-intervention feature he explained as the basis for many diplomatic controversies in the years which followed.

Latin America, Dr. Tansill said, quickly became interested in the doctrine and in July, 1824, Colombia inquired if the United States would join an alliance against a possible Russian attack. In January, 1825, Brazil asked if the American Government would join with the Brazilians against any future attack by the European powers. In each instance President Monroe answered in the negative.

Had Troublous Opening

Opinions of the doctrine and the interpretation of its prerogatives have differed even to the present day.

Theodore Roosevelt in 1914 called for a Pan-American doctrine; Col. Edward M. House, adviser to President Wilson, asked for a continental doctrine, and President Wilson at the European Peace Conference following the World War sought a continental doctrine.

But, perhaps, the most interesting of the objections, referred to by Dr. Tansill, were those of Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, who, in 1914, declared the doctrine was obsolete because it was broken in 1848 when the United States took Texas away from Mexico, and in 1898 when Cuba was freed from Spain; that the European powers were now democratic; that the Latin-American republics had grown to man's size; and, lastly, to maintain the doctrine would be to lose the friendship of Europe.

Upset by Germany

Strangely, while the Senator was "thoroughly against the doctrine in 1914" he made an abrupt right about face in 1920 and frankly admitted that he had been wrong in his interpretations.

In 1914 he had been upset by the aggressiveness of Germany, but it was the failure of the Latin-American nations to join as a unit with the allies against Germany during the World War that caused him, Dr. Tansill said, to declare "they cannot be trusted."

Objections equally strong to those of the Senator's in 1914 came to light when Secretary of State Olney gave warning to England in 1895 that the United States was supreme on the western continents. England objected, but from reasons different than Senator Bingham's. England, Dr. Tansill said, saw possible war with the United States over the Venezuelan affair, and it had a good and sufficient reason for holding the good will of the American Government.

Trouble, Dr. Tansill pointed out, had broken out in South Africa and Germany was believed to have a finger in it. Also, France and Russia were suspected of having aggressive intentions in China. England needed the United States if the open door policy was to be maintained in the East.

Finally, among the other perplexities assailing the doctrine, Dr. Tansill selected Bismarck's denunciation in 1897 which so disturbed the United States that in 1902 it bought the Danish West Indies as a naval base.

MEDFORD TRUST LOAN DEFENDED BY TEEL

In spite of a warning from a Cambridge bank official, a loan of $51,000 was made to Mr. David R. Siegel by the Medford Trust Company because members of its executive committee considered the proffered information incorrect, it was brought out yesterday in testimony given by Mr. Alden W. Teel, one of the defendant directors of the bank. Mr. Teel testified at a hearing on the bill in equity to hold Medford Trust directors individually liable for losses sustained by the bank.

Mr. Teel said that when he was told that rentals were slow on the property which Mr. Siegel was offering as security for a loan, he with other members of the executive committee went to the property, questioned both the janitor and Mr. Siegel himself and was assured that all but a few occupants of the apartments had paid up their rent. These two were the only persons interviewed in checking up on the information received from the Cambridge bank official, it was said.

THREE MORE TOWNS REDUCE TAX RATES

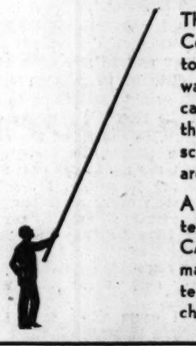
Reduction in the tax rate for 1932 has been announced by assessors in three more Massachusetts towns.

Winthrop has cut its rate to $24 a $1000, which is $2 less than last year, while Rockland taxpayers will be assessed $4.80 less than in 1931. Their rate for 1932 will be $32.40. East Bridgewater's tax rate will be $33.20, or $1 less than in 1931. In Pittsfield, an increase of 80 cents brings the rate to $38.

LOFT, INC., NET LOSS

Loft, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $7575 after depreciation, amortization, etc., compared with a net profit of $92,819 in the June quarter of 1931. Six months' net profit was $101,665, compared with net profit of $219,005 in the first half of last year.

Do You Know



That the Massachusetts Industrial Commission has a booklet for tourists? It lists hotels, farms, wayside stations, boys' and girls' camps, and golf and other clubs throughout the state. Rates, descriptions and telephone numbers are included.

A copy will be sent free if you telephone the Commission at CAPitol 4600. It will help you to make your vacation reservations by telephone, comfortably and without chance of error.

NEW YORK
"ON TIME SERVICE"
$5.50 Fall River Line
(FROM BOSTON)

Largest passenger steamers operating through Long Island Sound—de luxe appointments, dancing, entertainment. Hand baggage checked free from station to steamer.

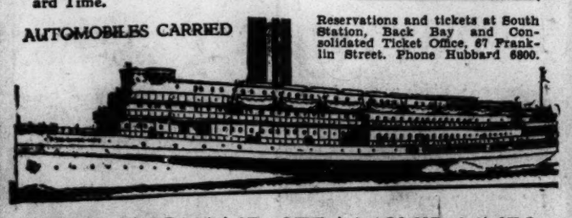
Special boat train with de luxe coaches leaves South Station every day at 5:00 P.M. Steamer due New York at 6:00 A.M., Eastern Standard Time.

ROUND TRIP TICKET GOOD FOR 30 DAYS $10.00

SPECIAL WEEK-END EXCURSION TICKET $6.50
Good going Saturday night—returning Sunday or Monday, except week-end September 5.

Reservations and tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone Hubbard 6800.

AUTOMOBILES CARRIED



NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

Get the Thrill of a Famous Flavor
Drink MOXIE
100%
In a Class by Itself

Face Yourself with this happy fact!

When you see Niagara Falls on the package, you KNOW you have Shredded Wheat.

This natural energy food adds joy to life!

ENERGY! That's what you get in Shredded Wheat. For wheat is man's *natural* energy food, and Shredded Wheat is *all* the wheat, all the bran, all the wonderful flavor.

It's really the nut-like flavor that makes Shredded Wheat such a favorite with children! And *you'll* find Shredded Wheat makes a marvelous quick lunch or bedtime snack.

No, it's not expensive! Twelve *full-size* biscuits in each package . . . each serving costs but a few pennies: a bargain price for an energy food.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
"Uneeda Bakers"

SHREDDED WHEAT
FOR ALL THE FAMILY . . . ALL THE YEAR

President Stands Firm Before the Country on Record of Past Four Years

(Continued from Page 1)

every American home again in the sunshine of genuine progress and genuine prosperity."

Mr. Hoover's message went out to every village and hamlet in the land. Literally millions of families listened by radio to the voice that came through clear and distinct. An enthusiastic Republican audience listened to Mr. Hoover in Constitution Hall, while crowds clustered about amplifiers outside in the neighboring parks.

Straight From the Shoulder

The full text of his speech follows:

Mr. Chairman and my fellow citizens:

In accepting the great honor you have brought me, I desire to speak so simply and so plainly that every man and woman in the United States who may hear or read my words cannot misunderstand.

The past three years have been a time of unparalleled economic calamity. They have been years of greater suffering and hardship than any which have come to the American people since the aftermath of the Civil War. As we look back over these troubled years we realize that we have passed through two stages of dislocation and stress.

Before the storm broke we were steadily gaining in prosperity. Our wounds from the war were rapidly healing. Advances in science and invention had opened vast vistas of new progress.

Optimism Leads to Recklessness

Being prosperous, we became optimistic—all of us. From optimism some of us went to overexpansion in anticipation of the future and from overexpansion to reckless speculation. In the soil poisoned by speculation grew these ugly weeds of waste, exploitation, and abuse of financial power. In this overproduction and speculative mania we marched with the rest of the world.

Then three years ago came retribution by the inevitable world-wide slump in consumption of goods, in prices, and employment. At that juncture it was the normal penalty for a reckless boom such as we have witnessed a score of times in our history. Through such depressions we have always passed safely after a relatively short period of losses, of hardship, and adjustment.

We adopted policies in the Government which were fitting to the situation. Gradually the country began to right itself. Eighteen months ago there was a solid basis for hope that recovery was in sight.

Blow Comes From Europe

Then came to us a new calamity, a blow from abroad of such dangerous character as to strike at the very safety of the republic. The countries of Europe proved unable to withstand the stress of the depression. The memories of the world had ignored the fact that the insidious diseases left by the great war had not been cured.

The skill and intelligence of millions in Europe had been blotted out by battle, disease, and starvation. Stupendous burdens of national debts had been built up. Poisoned springs of political instability lay in the treaties which closed the war. Fears and hates held armaments to double those before the war. Governments were fallaciously seeking to build back by enlarged borrowing, by subsidizing industry and employment with taxes that slowly sapped the savings on which industry must be rejuvenated and commerce solidly built.

Under these strains the financial systems of many foreign countries crashed one by one.

Began a Reign of Fear

New blows from decreasing world consumption of goods and from failing financial systems rained upon us. We are part of a world, the disturbance of whose remotest populations affects our financial system, our employment, our markets, and prices of our farm products.

Thus beginning 18 months ago the world-wide storm rapidly grew to hurricane force and the greatest economic emergency in all history. Unexpected, unforeseen, and violent shocks with every month brought new dangers and new emergencies.

Fear and apprehension gripped the heart of our people in every village and city.

If we look back over the disasters of these three years, we find that three-quarters of the population of the globe has suffered from the flames of revolution. Many nations have been subject to constant change and vacillation of government. Others have resorted to dictatorship or tyranny in desperate attempts to preserve some sort of social order.

Started Drain on Gold

I may pause for one short illustration of the character of one single destructive force arising from these causes which we have been compelled to meet. That was its effect upon our financial structure.

Foreign countries, in the face of their own failures, not believing that we had the courage or ability to meet this crisis, withdrew from the United States over $2,400,000,000, including $1,000,000,000 in gold.

Our own alarmed citizens withdrew over $1,600,000,000 of currency from our banks into hoarding. These actions, combined with the fears they generated, caused a shrinkage of credit available for conduct of industry and commerce by several times even these vast sums.

Its visible expression was bank and business failures, demoralization of security and real property values, commodity prices, and employment. This was but one of the invading forces of destruction.

Met the Situation

Two courses were open. We might have done nothing. That would have been utter ruin. Instead, we met the situation with proposals to private business and the Congress of the most gigantic program of economic defense and counter-attack ever evolved in the history of the Republic. We put it into action.

Our measures have repelled these attacks of fear and panic. We have maintained the financial integrity of our Government. We have coöperated to restore and stabilize the situation abroad. As a nation we have paid every dollar demanded of us.

We have used the credit of the Government to aid and protect our institutions, public and private. We have provided methods and assurances that there shall be none to suffer from hunger and cold. We have instituted measures to assist farmers and home owners. We have created vast agencies for employment.

Above all, we have maintained the sanctity of the principles upon which this Republic has grown great.

People Have Been Victorious

In a large sense the test of success of our program is simple. Our people, while suffering great hardships, have been and will be cared for. In the long view our institutions have been sustained intact and are now functioning with increasing confidence of the future. As a nation we are undefeated and unafraid. Government by the people has not been defiled.

With the humility of one who by necessity has stood in the midst of this storm, I can say with pride that the distinction for these accomplishments belongs not to the Government or to any individual. It is due to the intrepid soul of our people. It is to their character, their fortitude, their initiative, and their courage that we owe these results.

We of this generation did not build the great ship of state. But the policies I have inaugurated have protected and aided its navigation in this storm. These policies and programs have not been partisan. I gladly give tribute to those members of the Democratic Party in Congress whose patriotic coöperation against factional and demagogic opposition has assisted in a score of great undertakings.

I likewise give credit to Democratic as well as Republican leaders amongst our citizens for their coöperation and help.

Interest Lies Ahead

A record of these dangers and these policies in the past three years will be set down in books. Much of it is of interest only to history. Our interest now is the future.

I dwell upon these policies and problems only where they illustrate the questions of the day and our course in the future. As a Government and as a people we still have much to do. We must continue the building of our measures of restoration. We must profit by the lessons of this experience.

Before I enter upon a discussion of these policies I wish to say something of my conception of the relation of our Government to the people and of the responsibilities of both, particularly as applied to these times. The spirit and devising of this Government by the people was to sustain a dual purpose—on the one hand to protect our people amongst nations and in domestic emergencies by great national power, and on the other to preserve individual liberty and freedom through local government.

The Government's Duty

The function of the Federal Government in these times is to use its reserve powers and its strength for the protection of citizens and local governments by support to our institutions against forces beyond their control. It is not the function of the Government to relieve individuals of their responsibilities to their neighbors, or to relieve private institutions of their responsibilities to the public, or of local government to the states, or of state governments to the Federal Government.

In giving that protection and that aid the Federal Government must insist that all of them exert their responsibilities in full. It is vital that the programs of the Government shall not compete with or replace any of them, but shall add to their initiative and their strength.

It is vital that by the use of public revenues and public credit in emergency the nation shall be strengthened and not weakened.

Test of Social System

And in all these emergencies and crises and in all our future policies we must also preserve the fundamental principles of our social and economic system. That system is founded upon a conception of ordered freedom. The test of that freedom is that there should be maintained equality of opportunity to every individual so that he may achieve for himself the best to which his character, ability, and ambition entitle him. It is only by this release of initiative, this insistence upon individual accomplishment which carry this nation forward. This is not an individualism which permits men to run riot in selfishness or to override equality of opportunity for others. It permits no violation of ordered liberty.

In the race after the false gods of materialism men and groups have forgotten their country. Equality of opportunity contains no conception of exploitation by any selfish, ruthless, class-minded men or groups. They have no place in the American system. As against these stand the guiding ideals and concepts of our nation. I propose to maintain them.

Where Solution Lies

The solution of our many problems which arise from the shifting scene of national life is not to be found in haphazard experimentation or by revolution. It must be through organic development of our national life under these ideals. It must secure that coöperative action which builds initiative and strength outside of government.

It does not follow, because our difficulties are stupendous, because there are some souls timorous enough to doubt the validity and effectiveness of our ideals and our system, that we must turn to a state controlled or state directed social or economic system in order to cure our troubles.

That is not liberalism; it is tyranny. It is the regimentation of men under autocratic bureaucracy with all its extinction of liberty, of hope, and of opportunity.

Of course, no man of understanding says that our system works perfectly. It does not. The human race is not perfect. Nevertheless, the movement of a true civilization is toward freedom rather than regimentation. This is our ideal.

Ofttimes the tendency of democracy in presence of national danger is to strike blindly, to listen to demagogues and slogans, all of which would destroy and would not save. We have refused to be stampeded into such courses.

Ofttimes democracy elsewhere in the world has been unable to move fast enough to save itself in emergency. There have been disheartening delays and failures in legislation and private action which have added to the losses of our people, yet this democracy of ours has proved its ability to act.

Form Definite Strategy

II

Our emergency measures of the past three years form a definite strategy dominated in the background by these American principles and ideals, forming a continuous campaign waged against the forces of destruction on an ever widening or constantly shifting front.

Thus we have held that the Federal Government should in the presence of great national danger use its powers to give leadership to the initiative, the courage, and the fortitude of the people themselves; but it must insist upon individual, community and state responsibility.

That it should furnish leadership to assure the coördination and unity of all existing agencies, governmental and private, for economic and humanitarian action. That where it becomes necessary to meet emergencies beyond the power of these agencies by the creation of new government instrumentalities they should be of such character as not to supplant or weaken, but rather to supplement and strengthen, the initiative and enterprise of the people. That they must, directly or indirectly, serve all the people.

Above all, that they should be set up in such form that once the emergency is passed they can and must be demobilized and withdrawn, leaving our governmental, economic and social structure strong and whole.

Have Rejected Panaceas

We have not feared boldly to adopt unprecedented measures to meet the violence of the storm. But, because we have kept ever before us these eternal principles of our nation, the American Government in its ideals is the same as it was when the people gave the Presidency into my trust.

We shall keep it so. We have resolutely rejected the temptation, under pressure of immediate events, to resort to those panaceas and short cuts which even if temporarily successful, would ultimately undermine and weaken what has slowly been built and molded by experience and effort throughout these 150 years.

It was in accordance with these principles that in the first stage of the depression I called the leaders of business and of labor and agriculture to meet with me and induced them, by their own initiative, to organize against panic with all its devastating destruction; to uphold wages until the cost of living was adjusted; to spread existing employment through shortened hours, and to advance construction work, public and private, against future need.

Kept Politics Out of Relief

In pursuance of that same policy I each winter thereafter assumed the leadership in mobilizing all the voluntary and official organizations throughout the country to prevent suffering from hunger and cold, and to protect the million families stricken by drought.

When it became advisable to strengthen the states who could not longer carry the full burden of relief to distress, I held that the Federal Government should do so through loans to the states and thus maintain the fundamental responsibility of the states. We stopped the attempt to turn this effort to the politics of selfish sectional demands. We kept it based upon human need.

It is in accordance with these principles that, in aid to unemployment, we are expending some $600,000,000 in federal construction of public works as can be justified as bringing early and definite returns. We have opposed the distortion of these needed works into pork-barrel nonproductive works which impoverish the nation.

It is in accord with these principles and purposes that we have made provision for $1,500,000,000 of loans to self-supporting works so that we may increase employment in productive labor.

We rejected projects of wasteful nonproductive works allocated for the purpose of attracting votes instead of affording relief. Thereby instead of wasteful drain upon the taxpayer we secure the return of their costs to government agencies and at the same time we increase the wealth of the nation.

Protection for Farm Banks

It was in accordance with these principles that we have strengthened the capital of the federal land banks—that on the one hand confidence in their securities should not be impaired, and on the other that farmers indebted to them should not be unduly deprived of their homes.

The Farm Board by emergency loans to the farmers' coöperatives served to stem panics in agricultural prices and saved hundreds of thousands of farmers and their creditors from bankruptcy. We have created agencies to prevent bankruptcy and failure of their coöperative organizations, and we are erecting new instrumentalities to give credit facilities for livestock growers and the orderly marketing of farm products.

It was in accordance with these principles that in the face of the looming European crises we sought to change the trend of European economic degeneration by my proposal of the German moratorium and the standstill agreements as to German private debts.

Halted Collapse of Germany

We stemmed the tide of collapse in Germany and the consequent ruin of its people, with its repercussion on all other nations of the world. In furtherance of world stability we have made proposals to reduce the cost of world armaments by $1,000,000,000 a year.

It was in accordance with these principles that we expanded the functions and powers of the Federal Reserve Banks that they might counteract the stupendous shrinkage of credit due to fear, to hoarding, and to foreign withdrawals.

It is in accordance with these principles that we are now in process of establishing a new system of home-loan banks so that through added strength by coöperation in the building and loan associations, the savings banks, and the insurance companies we may relax the pressure of forfeiture upon home owners, and procure the release of new resources for the construction of more homes and the employment of more men.

It was in accordance with these principles that we have insisted upon a reduction of governmental expenses, for no country can squander itself to prosperity on the ruins of its taxpayers, and it was in accordance with these purposes that we have sought new revenues to equalize the diminishing income of the Government in order that the power of the Federal Government to meet the emergency should be impregnable.

It is in accordance with these principles that we have joined in the development of a world economic conference to bulwark the whole international fabric of finance, monetary values and the expansion of world commerce.

Programs Now in Action

It is in accordance with these principles that I am today organizing the private industrial and financial resources of the country to coöperate effectively with the vast governmental instrumentalities which we have in motion, so that through their united and coördinated efforts we may move from defence to powerful attack upon the depression along the whole national front.

These programs, unparalleled in the history of depressions in any country and in any time, to care for distress, to provide employment, to aid agriculture, to maintain the financial stability of the country, to safeguard the savings of the people, to protect their homes, are not in the past tense—they are in action. I shall propose such other measures, public and private, as may be necessary from time to time to meet the changing situations and to further speed economic recovery. That recovery may be slow, but we will succeed.

And come what may I shall maintain through all these measures the sanctity of the great principles under which the republic over a period of 150 years has grown to be the greatest nation on earth.

I should like to digress for one instant for an observation on the past three years which should exhilerate the faith of all Americans—that is the profound growth of the sense of social responsibility which this depression has demonstrated.

Cut Cost of Living

No government in Washington has hitherto considered that it held so broad a responsibility for leardership in such times. Despite hardships, the devotion of our men and women to those in distress is demonstrated by the national average of infant mortality, general mortality, and sickness, which are less today than in times of prosperity.

For the first time in the history of depressions, dividends, profits, and cost of living have been reduced before wages have suffered. We have been more free from industrial conflict through strikes and lockouts and all forms of social disorder than even in normal times.

The nation is building the initiative of men toward new fields of social coöperation and endeavor.

III

So much for the great national emergency and the principles of government for which we stand and their application to the measures we have taken.

There are national policies wider than the emergency, wider than the economic horizon. They are set forth in our platform. Having the responsibility of this office, my views upon them are clearly and often set out in the public record. I may, however, summarize some of them.

For Protective Tariff

1. I am squarely for a protective tariff. I am against the prosal of "a competitive tariff for revenue" as advocated by our opponents. That would place our farmers and our workers in competition with peasant and sweated labor products.

2. I am against their proposals to destroy the usefulness of the bipartisan tariff commission, the establishment of whose effective powers we secured during this administration 25 years after it was first advocated by President Theodore Roosevelt.

That instrumentality enables us to correct any injustice and to readjust the rates of duty to shifting economic change, without constant tinkering and orgies of logrolling in Congress.

If our opponents will descend from vague generalizations to any particular schedule, if it be higher than necessary to protect our people or insufficient for the protection, it can be remedied by this bipartisan commission.

Debts Must Not Be Canceled

3. My views in opposition to cancellation of war debts are a matter of detailed record in many public statements and a recent message to the Congress. They mark a continuity of that policy maintained by my predecessors.

I am hopeful of such drastic reduction of world armament as will save the taxpayers in debtor countries a large part of the cost of their payments to us.

If for any particular annual payment we were offered some other tangible form of compensation, such as the expansion of markets for American agriculture and labor, and the restoration and maintenance of our prosperity, then I am sure our citizens would consider such a proposal.

But it is a certainty that these debts must not be canceled or the burdens transferred to our people.

4. I insist upon an army and navy of a strength which guarantees that no foreign soldier will land on American soil. That strength is relative to other nations. I favor every arms reduction which preserves that relationship.

For Few Immigrants

5. I favor rigidly restricted immigration. I have by executive direction, in order to relieve us of added unemployment, already reduced the inward movement to less than the outward movement. I shall adhere to that policy.

6. I have repeatedly recommended to the Congress a revision of the railway transportation laws, in order that we may create greater stability and greater assurance of vital service in all our transportation. I shall persist in it.

7. I have repeatedly recommended the federal regulation of interstate power. I shall persist in that. I have opposed the Federal Government undertaking the operation of the power business. I shall continue that opposition.

8. I have for years supported the conservation of national resources. I have made frequent recommendations to the Congress in respect thereto, including legislation to correct the waste and destruction of these resources through the present interpretations of the antitrust laws. I shall continue to urge such action.

For Banking Law Reform

9. This depression has exposed many weaknesses in our economic system. There have been exploitation and abuse of financial power. We will fearlessly and unremittingly reform such abuses.

I have recommended to the Congress the reform of our banking laws. Unfortunately this legislation has not yet been enacted. The American people must have protection from insecure banking through a stronger system.

They must be relieved from conditions which permit the credit machinery of the country to be made available without adequate check for wholesale speculation in securities with ruinous consequences to millions of our citizens and to national economy. I recommended to the Congress emergency relief for depositors in closed banks.

For seven years I have repeatedly warned against private loans abroad for non-productive purposes. I shall persist in those matters.

10. I have insisted on a balanced budget as the foundation of all public and private financial stability and of all public confidence. I shall insist on the maintenance of that policy. Recent increases in revenues, while temporary, should be again examined, and if they tend to sap the vitality of industry, and thus retard employment, they must be revised.

Must Cut Government Costs

11. The first necessity of the nation, the wealth and income of whose citizens has been reduced, is to reduce expenditures on government, national, state and local. It is the relief of taxes from the backs of men which liberate their powers.

It is through lower expenditures that we get lower taxes. This must be done. Considerable reduction in federal expenditures has been attained. If we except those extraordinary expenditures imposed upon us by the depression, it will be found that the Federal Government is operating for $200,000,000 less annually today than four years ago.

The Congress rejected recommendations from the Administration which would have saved an additional $150,000,000 this fiscal year.

The opposition leadership insisted, as the price of vital reconstruction legislation and over my protest, upon adding $300,000,000 of costs to the taxpayer through public works inadvisable at this time. I shall repeat my proposals for economy.

The opposition leadership in the House of Representatives in the last four months secured passage by the House of $3,000,000,000 in such raids. They have been stopped. I shall continue to oppose raids upon the Federal Treasury.

To Abolish Bureaus

12. I have repeatedly for seven years urged the Congress either themselves to abolish obsolete bureaus and commissions and to reorganize the whole government structure in the interest of economy, or to give someone the authority to do so. I have succeeded partially in securing authority, but I regret that no substantial act under it is to be effective until approved by the next Congress.

13. With the collapse in world prices and depreciated currencies the farmer was never so dependent upon his tariff protection for recovery as he is the present time. We shall hold to that. We have enacted many measures of emergency relief to agriculture. They are having effect. I shall keep them functioning until the strain is passed.

The original purpose of the Farm Board was to strengthen the efforts of the farmer to establish his own farmerowned, farmer-controlled marketing agencies. It has greatly succeeded in this purpose, even in these times of adversity.

Would Cut Farm Board Loans

The departure of the Farm Board from its original purpose by making loans to farmers' coöperatives to preserve prices from panic served the emergency, but such action in normal times is absolutely destructive to the farmers' interests.

We still have vast problems to solve in agriculture. No power on earth can restore prices except by restoration of general recovery and markets. Every measure we have taken looking to general recovery is of benefit to the farmer. There is no relief to the farmer by extending government bureaucracy to control his production and thus curtail his liberties, nor by subsidies that bring only more bureaucracy and ultimate collapse. I shall oppose them.

The most practicable relief to the farmer today, aside from the general economic recovery, is a definite program of readjustment and coördination of national, state and local taxation which will relieve real property, especially the farms, from unfair burdens of taxation which the current readjustment in values has brought about. To that purpose I propose to devote myself.

Waterways and Highways

14. I have always favored the development of rivers and harbors and highways. These improvements have been greatly expedited. We shall continue that work to completion. After 20 years of discussion between the United States and the great nation to the north, I have signed a treaty for the construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway.

That treaty does not injure the Chicago-to-the-Gulf waterway, the work upon which together with the whole Mississippi system, I have expedited, and in which I am equally interested.

We shall undertake this great seaway, the greatest public improvement upon our continent, with its consequent employment of many men as quickly as the treaty is ratified.

15. Our views upon sound currency require no elucidation. They are indelibly a part of Repubican history and policies. We have affirmed them by preventing the Democratic majority in the House from effecting wild schemes of uncontrolled inflation.

16. I have furnished to the Congress and to the states authoritative information upon the urgent need of reorganization of law enforcement agencies, the courts and their procedure, that we may reduce the lawlessness and crime in the country. I have recommended specific reforms to the Congress. I shall again press this necessity.

Prison Reform Succeeding

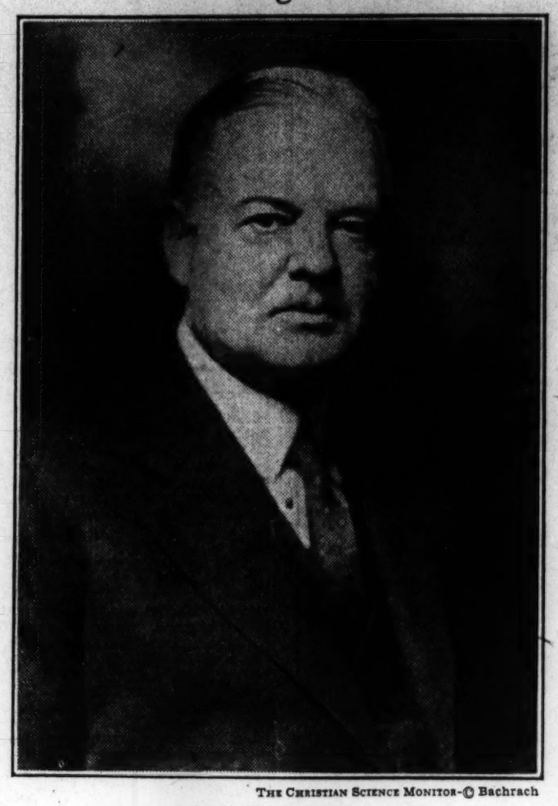
17. Upon my recommendations the Congress has enacted the most extensive measures of prison reform of two generations. As a result, and despite the doubling of the number of persons under federal restraint in three years, we are today returning them to society far better fitted for citizenship.

18. There are many other important subjects fully set forth in the platform and in my published statements in the past.

19. The leadership of the Federal Government is not to be confined to economic and international questions. There are problems of the home, of education of children, of citizenship, the most vital of all to the future of the nation. Except in the case of aid to states which I have recommended for stimulation of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The Unforgotten Man



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Bachrach

PRESIDENT HOOVER

This Is the Official Photograph Selected by the Republican National Committee for Use During the Campaign.

HAPPY BACHELORS

Large, light, airy, comfortably furnished apartment of 1 or 2 rooms with bath and open fireplace. Complete service. A homey home of dignity and quiet for work or rest. In the heart of everything. Excellent cuisine. Write for descriptive folder or call Mrs. Albert R. Keen. Vanderbilt 3-2233. REASONABLE

The Mansfield

12 W. 44TH ST. AT 5TH AVE., N. Y.

TRANSFORMATIONS

Seldom before have such perfect creations and marvels been offered to the American woman. They provide you with a permanent wave and coiffure easily adjusted, dressed to perfection, never disarranged. Not only do they improve the appearance of the wearer, but they cannot be detected.

Thirty years of experience at your service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. CLEMENT

French Hair Shop

46 W. 36th St., New York City

Booklet on request. Tel. Circle 7-3535

NEW YORK

237 MADISON AVE. BET. 37TH & 38TH STS.

HOTEL DUANE

ON OLD MURRAY HILL

A smart address just a short walk from your office, your club, theatres, shops, railroad terminals, etc. Single room and bath or suites; moderate prices; hotel service; excellent cuisine.

TRANSIENT OR RESIDENTIAL

Under the Personal Management of MRS. ALBERT R. KEEN

Hundreds of Suits Half Price

Ware Pratt Co.

MAIN STREET AT PEARL WORCESTER, MASS.

Quality Merchandise

Smart Fashions Low Prices

DENHOLM & McKAY COMPANY WORCESTER

Hundreds of Suits Half Price

Haynes & Co.

1502 MAIN STREET SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company's Lehigh"

The Best Since 1820

"Old Company's Lehigh" is procurable in this city only from

ARMORY LEHIGH COAL CO.

822½ STATE STREET

82 WALTHAM AVENUE

Tel. 2-5137 Springfield, Mass.

True Brothers

Incorporated

Diamond Merchants

Because of our long experience, together with an established reputation for absolute honesty, we feel we can offer prefetable service to anyone considering the purchase of a diamond or any precious piece of jewelry.

1386 MAIN STREET SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Established 1898

THIRD NATIONAL BANK and TRUST CO.

Complete Banking Service

Capital Funds . . . $4,000,000

Total Resources . . 30,000,000

MAIN ST. at HARRISON AVE. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ALL KINDS OF Insurance

A Telephone Call will bring our Service to Your door

Phone {8611 {8413

Chas. W. Gowen Agency

Offices at Ludlow and Indian Orchard, Mass.

To Help You

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept.

Tel.: 3-1817 21 Besse Place 1 to 5 Daily

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Firestone Tires

Fair Prices, Honest Service

Batteries

H. M. Hartwell & Sons

Cor. Chestnut and Taylor Streets SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Phone 2-4072 Open Evenings

As Prices Begin to Rise . . . You'll Be Glad You Bought Your

Winter Coat

in our

August Sale

$45 $55 $65

Coat prices automatically change September 1st. The new coats are stunning, richly furred in flattering ways. No better time than during this event to buy that new winter coat you need.

Forbes & Wallace

Incorporated

Springfield, Mass.

SNELL PRAISES HOOVER RECORD IN WHITE HOUSE

Declares President Has Furnished Determined Leadership

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Formally notifying him of his renomination, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York last night told President Hoover that "against all the seen and unseen powers of economic evil overspreading the world you have preserved the welfare of your country," and that upon him depended the nation's recovery.

In his address, delivered in Constitution Hall, before prominent members of his party, Mr. Snell, who was permanent chairman of the Republican national convention, reviewed briefly Mr. Hoover's rehabilitation and relief program and asserted:

"You have furnished a determined leadership that has commanded the admiration of the American people."

"The greatest honor that has come to you, Mr. President," Mr. Snell said, "has been the steadfast confidence of the people during your administration. They chose you because they knew they could trust you; and when the trial came, you proved worthy of that trust.

"All your experience, all your knowledge, all your energy were called upon to ward off imminent disaster, and to devise and establish a program for lifting the country out of the depression that ravaged the world.

"As the dreadful sweep of this universal depression pressed with unyielding force, you devised the broadest plans known to history for the protection and relief of our people.

"At the opening of Congress last December you laid these plans before it, asking for the cooperation of all parties in translating that program into law, and from that day to this you have boldly amassed the resources of the nation for the relief of the needy in every part of our land.

"To the extent that opposing political parties extended this cooperation you gave generous credit.

"The people have noted with satisfaction your enlightened method of dealing with Congress, whereby you obtained the necessary support of political adversaries, not for yourself, but for the welfare of our common country.

"We congratulate you, Mr. President, upon your success in preventing the enactment of ill-advised and improvident legislation which would have alike burdened national recovery and imperilled national security.

"Upon you, sir, depends the recovery of the United States.

"We bring you a message of encouragement and support from the people.

"The Republican Party rejoices that it has furnished to the nation the one man in this emergency who is preëminently qualified to lead, to serve, to save.

"In the midst of your exacting duties we beg you to draw comfort and strength from the knowledge that the people who placed you in your exalted office sustain you now, and will sustain you to the end."

Hoover Indorses Party Platform

(Continued from Page 4)

protection and health of children, they are not matters of legislation.

We have given leadership to the initiative of our people for social advancement through organization against illiteracy, through the White House conferences on protection and health of children, through the national conference on home ownership, through stimulation to social and recreational agencies.

These are the evidences of spiritual leadership by government. They will be continued and constantly invigorated.

Policies for World Peace

20. My foreign policies have been devoted to strengthening the foundations of world peace. We inaugurated the London naval treaty which reduced arms and limited the ratios between the fleets of the three powers.

We have made concrete proposals at Geneva to reduce armaments of the world by one-third. It would save the taxpayers of the world $1,000,000,000 a year. It would save us over $200,000,000 a year. It would reduce fear and danger of war.

We have expanded the arbitration of disputes. I have recommended joining the World Court under proper reservations preserving our freedom of action. We have given leadership in transforming the Kellogg-Briand pact from an inspiring outlawry of war to an organized instrument for peaceful settlements backed by definite mobilization of world public opinion against aggression.

We shall, under the spirit of that pact, consult with other nations in times of emergency to promote world peace. We shall enter no agreements committing us to any future course of action or which call for use of force to preserve peace.

Above all, I have projected a new doctrine into international affairs, the doctrine that we do not and never will recognize title to possessions of territory gained in violation of the peace pacts. That doctrine has been accepted by all the nations of the world on a recent critical occasion, and within the last few days has been accepted again by all the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

That is public opinion made tangible and effective.

This world needs peace. It must have peace with justice. I shall continue to strive unceasingly, with every power of mind and spirit, to explore every possible path that leads toward a world in which right triumphs over force, in which reason rules over passion, in which men and women may rear their children not to be devoured by war but to pursue in safety the nobler arts of peace.

I shall continue to build on that design.

Stand on Prohibition

IV

Across the path of the nation's consideration of these vast problems of economic and social order, there has arisen a bitter controversy over the control of the liquor traffic.

I have always sympathized with the high purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment and I have used every power at my command to make it effective over the entire country.

I have hoped it was the final solution of the evils of the liquor traffic against which our people have striven for generations. It has succeeded in great measure in those many communities where the majority sentiment is favorable to it. But in other and increasing number of communities there is a majority sentiment unfavorable to it.

Laws opposed by majority sentiment create resentment which undermines enforcement and in the end produces degeneration and crime.

Our opponents pledge the members of their party to destroy every vestige of constitutional and effective federal control of the traffic. That means over large areas the return of the saloon system with its corruption, its moral and social abuse which debauched the home, its deliberate interference with those states endeavoring to find honest solution, its permeation of political parties, and its perversion of legislatures, which even touched at the capital of the nation. The Eighteenth Amendment smashed that régime as by a stroke of lightning. I cannot consent to the return of that system.

Grave Abuses Have Grown Up

At the same time we must recognize the difficulties which have developed in making the Eighteenth Amendment effective and that grave abuses have grown up.

In order to secure the enforcement of the amendment under our dual form of government, the constitutional provision called for concurrent action on one hand by the state and local authorities and on the other by the Federal Government. Its enforcement requires independent but coincident action of both agencies.

An increasing number of states and municipalities are proving themselves unwilling to engage in such enforcement. Due to these forces there is in large sections an increasing illegal traffic in liquor.

But worse than this there has been in those areas a spread of disrespect not only for this law but for all laws, grave dangers of practical nullification of the Constitution, a degeneration in municipal government and an increase in subsidized crime and violence. I cannot consent to the continuation of this régime.

I refuse to accept either of these destinies, on the one hand to return to the old saloon with its political and social corruption, or on the other to endure the bootlegger and the speakeasy with their abuses and crime. Either is intolerable. These are not the ways out.

Must Be Sane Solution

Our objective must be a sane solution, not a blind leap back to old evils. Moreover, such a step backward would result in a chaos of new evils never yet experienced, because the local systems of prohibition and controls which were developed over generations have been in large degree abandoned under the amendment.

The Republican platform recommends submission of the question to the states that the people themselves may determine whether they desire a change, but insists that this submission shall propose a constructive and not a destructive change. It does not dictate to the conscience of any member of the party.

The first duty of the President of the United States is to enforce the laws as they exist. That I shall continue to do to the utmost of my ability. Any other course would be the abrogation of the very guaranties of liberty itself.

The Constitution gives the President no power or authority with respect to changes in the Constitution itself, nevertheless my countrymen have a right to know my conclusions on this matter. They are clear and need not be misunderstood. They are based on the broad facts I have stated, on my experience in this high office, and on the deep conviction that our purpose must be the elimination of the evils of this traffic from this civilization by practical measures.

Thinks Change Necessary

It is my belief that in order to remedy present evils a change is necessary by which we resummon a proper share of initiative and responsibility which the very essence of our Government demands shall rest on the states and local authorities. That change must avoid the return of the saloon.

It is my conviction that the nature of this change, and one on which all reasonable people can find common ground, is that each state shall be given the right to deal with the problem as it may determine, but subject to absolute guarantees in the Constitution of the United States to protect each state from interference and invasion by its neighbors, and that in no part of the United States shall there be a return of the saloon system with its inevitable political and social corruption and its organized interference with other states.

American statesmansip is capable of working out such a solution and making it effective.

Must Act, Not Talk

V

My fellow citizens, the discussion of great problems of economic life and of government often seems abstract and cold. But within their right solution lies the happiness and hope of a great people. Without such solution all else is mere verbal sympathy.

Today millions of our fellow-countrymen are out of work. Prices of the farmers' products are below a living standard. Many millions more who are in business or hold employment are haunted by fears for the future. No man with a spark of humanity can sit in my place without suffering from the picture of their anxieties and hardships before him day and night.

They would be more than human if they were not led to blame their condition upon the Government in power. I have understood their sufferings, and have worked to the limits of my strength to produce action that would really help them.

Much remains to be done to attain recovery. The emergency measures now in action represent an unparalleled use of national power to relieve distress, to provide employment, to serve agriculture, to preserve the stability of the Government, to maintain the integrity of our institutions. Our policies prevent unemployment caused by floods of imported goods and laborers. Our policies preserve peace. They embrace cooperation with other nations in those fields in which we can serve. With patience and perseverance these measures will succeed.

Has Profited by Lessons

Despite the dislocation of economic life our great tools of production and distribution are more efficient than ever before; our fabulous natural resources, our farms, our homes, our skill are unimpaired.

From the hard-won experience of this depression we shall build stronger methods of prevention and stronger methods of protection to our people from the abuses which have become evident. We shall march to far greater accomplishment.

With united effort we can and will turn the tide toward the restoration of business, employment and agriculture. It will call for the utmost devotion and wisdom. Every reserve of American courage and vision must be called upon to sustain us and to plan wisely for the future.

Through it all our first duty is to preserve unfettered that dominant American spirit which has produced our enterprise and individual character. That is the bedrock of the past, and that is the guaranty of the future. Not regimented mechanisms but free men is our goal. Herein is the fundamental issue.

A representative democracy, progressive and unafraid to meet its problems, but meeting them upon the foundations of experience, and not upon the wave of emotion or the insensate demands of a radicalism which grasps at every opportunity to exploit the sufferings of a people.

Shall Win in the End

With these courses we shall emerge from this great national strain with our American system of life and government strengthened. Our people will be free to reassert their energy and enterprise in a society eager to reward in full measure those whose industry serves its well being. Our youth will find the doors of equal opportunity still open.

The problems of the next few years are not only economic .They are also moral and spiritual. The present check to our material success must deeply stir our national conscience upon the purposes of life itself. It must cause us to revalue and reshape our drift from materialism to a higher note of individual and national ideals.

Underlying every purpose is the spiritual application of moral ideals which are the fundamental basis of happiness in a people. This is a land of homes, churches, schoolhouses dedicated to the sober and enduring satisfactions of family life and the rearing of children in an atmosphere of ideals and religious faith.

Only with these high standards can we hold society together, and only from them can government survive or business prosper. They are the sole insurance to the safety of our children and the continuity of the nation.

Has But One Desire

If it shall appear that while I have had the honor of the Presidency, I have contributed the part required from this high office to bringing the Republic through this dark night and if in my Administration we shall see the break of dawn to a better day, I shall have done my part in the world. No man can have a greater honor than that.

I have but one desire; that is, to see my country again on the road to prosperity which shall be more sane and lasting through the lesson of experience, to see the principles and ideals of the American people perpetuated.

I rest the case of the Republican Party on the intelligence and the just discernment of the American people. Should my countrymen again place upon me the responsibilities of this high office, I shall carry forward the work of reconstruction.

I shall hope long before another four years have passed to see the world prosperous and at peace and every American home again in the sunshine of genuine progress and genuine prosperity.

I shall seek to maintain untarnished and unweakened those fundamental traditions and principles upon which our nation was founded and upon which it has grown.

I shall invite and welcome the help of every man and woman in the preservation of the United States for the happiness of its people. This is my pledge to the nation and to Almighty God.

The Starting Gun

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Attitudes of Hoover and Roosevelt On Prohibition Shown to Vary Widely

By the Associated Press

Here is the condensed summary of the prohibition utterances of the rival presidential candidates, President Hoover and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt:

Mr. Hoover, in his acceptance speech last night said:

"It is my belief that in order to remedy present evils a change is necessary by which we resummon a proper share of initiative and responsibility which the very essence of our government demands shall rest upon the states and local authorities. That change must avoid the return of the saloon.

"It is my conviction that the nature of this change is that each state shall be given the right to deal with the problem as it may determine, but subject to absolute guarantees in the Constitution of the United States to protect each State from interference and invasion by its neighbors, and that in no part of the United States shall there be a return of the saloon system, with its inevitable political and social corruption and its organized interference with other states."

What Mr. Hoover said in his 1928 acceptance speech:

"I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder.

"Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively.

"Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. An organized searching investigation of fact and causes can alone determine the wise method of correcting them."

What Mr. Hoover said in transmitting the Wickersham Commission's prohibition report to Congress:

"The commission by a large majority does not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a method of cure for the inherent abuses of the liquor traffic. I am in accord with this view.

"I am in unity with the spirit of the report in seeking constructive steps to advance the national ideal of eradication of the social and economic and political evils of this traffic, to preserve the gains which have been made, and to eliminate the abuses which exist, at the same time facing with an open mind the difficulties which have arisen under this experiment."

What Mr. Roosevelt said in accepting the Democratic presidential nomination:

"This convention wants repeal. Your candidate wants repeal, and I am confident that the United States of America wants repeal.

"I say to you now that from this date on the Eighteenth Amendment is doomed. When that happens, we as Democrats must and will rightly and morally enable the states to protect themselves against the importation of intoxicating liquors where such importations may violate their state laws. We must rightly and morally prevent the return of the saloon."

Subsequently, Mr. Roosevelt in a speech said:

"If the present Congress takes no action, I shall urge the new Congress to carry out these provisions," referring to the party platform recommendations for repeal and for "immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution."

Drys Are Expected To Support Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

prohibition, but if the vote of the country as a whole is not a decided majority for keeping prohibition, this will prove that we must make some change, and the only question then will be how far we must allow individual states to go.

"I have little doubt that in the end prohibition will be found to be the final solution, but if we should have outright repeal, as proposed by the Democrats, I fear it would produce such chaos, especially where state laws for proper control will be absent, that it would set back the dry cause a long time.

"I do not feel that way in regard to the Republican program. In fact, we may possibly make faster progress by letting certain states, if they want it, to withdraw from prohibition and give us an object lesson in drunkenness and automobile accidents which may be the necessary stimulus to help us finally root out the liquor traffic and the liquor habit, root and branch."

Mr. Victor said in part:

"There is little to encourage the wets in President Hoover's prohibition position as enunciated in his speech of acceptance. For the first time since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted, a President of the United States has had sufficient courage to paint the picture of liquor lawlessness, liquor coercion and liquor corruption as we knew it before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment."

"The President clearly and fearlessly pointed out the concurrent obligation of state and nation for the enforcement of prohibition. Had Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of New York been as faithful to his trust in this regard as Herbert Hoover, the greater part of the evils the President deplores would have long since been eliminated.

"The President again asserts his unshaken determination fearlessly and effectively to enforce the prohibition law so long as it remains a part of our federal statutes. In this he has a distinct and decided advantage over his opponent. Governor Roosevelt has given no pledge of enforcement but has declared that pending the naked repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, he will urge upon Congress policy of nullification through the legalization of wines and beer."

What Repeal Would Mean

"President Hoover does not recommend repeal. He clearly declares that repeal would mean 'a blind leap back to the old evils.' He does favor 'absolute guaranties in the Constitution of the United States to protect each state from interference and invasion by its neighbors, and that in no part of the United States shall there be a return of the saloon system with its inevitable political and social corruption and its organized interference with other states.'

"When men attempt to draft a constitutional amendment that will effectively express that principle it will be discovered that President Hoover has declared, 'the organized, legalized and commercialized traffic in intoxicating liquor must not come back.'"

The executive committee of the Allied Forces for Prohibition held a conference here today to consider the President's stand and voted to authorize Mr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman, to release a statement to the press for Monday, Aug. 15, following a poll of the national executive committee of the organization. That is all they would say. Dr. Poling has canceled his trip to Washington where he was due for a conference this afternoon and will remain in New York.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Judgment for Lithuania in Memel Case; Second Phase of Greenland Case Opened

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11—The World Court today gave judgment in favor of the little state of Lithuania in the case brought by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan on behalf of Germany regarding the dismissal of Herr Otto Boettscher, president of the directorate of the town of Memel, an autonomous region under Lithuanian sovereignty mainly inhabited by Germans.

On the other hand the Court decided the Lithuanian governor was not in order in dissolving the Memel Diet when it refused to accept the new president he had nominated to supersede Herr Boettscher.

The Court's judgment in both cases was given by a majority of 10 to five. The British, French and Japanese judges all upheld the Lithuanian contention as to the legality of Herr Boettscher's dismissal. Judge Anzilotti, the Italian member, admitted the dismissal was legal in certain circumstances, but held no evidence had been adduced to show whether the Boettscher case came under this category. He, therefore, held the Court should have refused to entertain application by the four powers concerned.

Another minority judgment by Judge de Bustamente, Cuban, Judge Altamiray Crevea, Spanish, Judge Van Eysinga, Dutch, and Judge Schücking, German, held that Herr Boettscher's dismissal was irregular.

The case was brought by the four powers concerned instead of Germany as they are cosignatories with Lithuania of the Memel convention. Herr Boettscher's dismissal followed a visit he paid to Berlin where, according to Lithuanian contention, he entered negotiations for special economic treatment of Memel territory which would have endangered the economic security of the rest of Lithuania and anyhow it was not the business of a private citizen but of the Lithuanian Government.

The powers submitted on behalf of Germany, that Herr Boettscher's visit was purely private and that he was in any case immune from dismissal under the autonomous status of Memel territory.

The Court while admitting the evidence was rather vague, evidently preferred the Lithuanian version. On the other hand it disapproved action by the Lithuanian authorities in later stages of the dispute with the Memel Diet which took Herr Boettscher's side.

Dissolution of the Diet having been declared illegal there will now be considerable of a political tangle to be unraveled in Memel territory. But Lithuania's success in the major part of the suit is expected to mean no difficulty will be raised from that side.

The effect of the judgment on German public opinion, however, is awaited with some anxiety in League circles. There is already strong opposition to the League in Germany, and its popularity certainly will not be increased by the World Court's decision.

* * *

Norway brought an element of the unexpected to the World Court machinery in July by filing an application instituting proceedings against Denmark with a view to obtaining confirmation of its sovereignty over certain parts of southeast Greenland, which it had occupied on July 12.

On the same day the Danish Government instituted proceedings against the Norwegian Government concerning the legal status of these districts.

Thus a second aspect of the Greenland case, which came before the Court for the first time exactly a year ago, has now been submitted to it. The interest of the case arises from the fact that the successive Norwegian occupations are gradually hemming in the Danish colony.

Included in the petition of the Norwegian Government is a request to the Court to indicate interim measures of protection, to safeguard Norwegian citizens in the newly occupied territory against any measures of coercion on the part of the Danish authorities. On July 28 the Court heard observations on the subject from the two countries concerned. The merits of the new suit, however, were not to be taken, as the first Greenland case has first to be decided. This decision is expected toward the beginning of next year.

* * *

Test cases for the solution of a certain number of important points in the Trianon Treaty, were submitted by Czechoslovakia against Hungary on July 11. There is a string of five different suits concerning the Hungaro-Czechoslovak mixed arbitral tribunal. This constitutes the first example of the application of a clause of the Paris agreements of 1930 in execution of the Young Plan.

The Paris agreements were intended among other things to close once and for all the extremely difficult and long-drawn-out conflict between Hungary on the one hand and Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia on the other, concerning the Hungarian optants, which had been before the council several times.

The optants are people of Hungarian origin who found themselves by the peace treaties left outside the borders of Hungary and who nevertheless "opted" to retain their Hungarian citizenship.

HOME LOAN BANK SOUGHT FOR BOSTON

Efforts to secure establishment of one of the 8 to 12 proposed regional home loan banks in Boston are being made by business and financial interests as well as home owners of this city. The Boston Chamber of Commerce is backing the plan, Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president, having telegraphed Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Discount Bank at Washington, the advantages and reasons for making Boston the site of a branch of the bank.

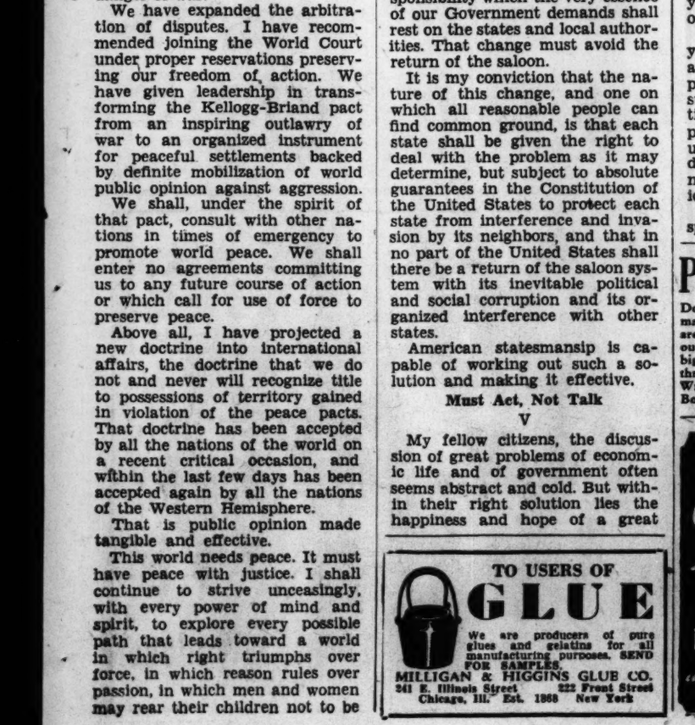
Half of New England's population of more than 8,000,000 live within 50 miles of the Massachusetts State House and well over half of New England's business is carried on in the Boston area, Mr. Snyder said. Because New England is essentially industrial and residential, the need of a regional bank here is beyond question, he said.

$76 1 up per Day A Cruise

Visiting Colombia Panama Costa Rica Nicaragua El Salvador Guatemala Mexico en route to CALIFORNIA

23-day trip abroad at the lowest cost per day of any water route to California! Ten visits ashore in 7 fascinating countries add variety and interest; no passports required. Inland excursions at slight cost. Next sailings Aug. 19; Sept. 2. Consult your travel agent or Grace Line, Little Bldg., Boston. Phone Liberty 9447.

Coming 4 NEW Ships!



WINDOWS CLEAR AS AIR

It's a joy to look through windows cleaned with Wright's Silver Cream. Just a rub with this soft, smooth cleaner whisks away spots and dust. Fine for cleaning white paint, too. Send for free sample jar today.

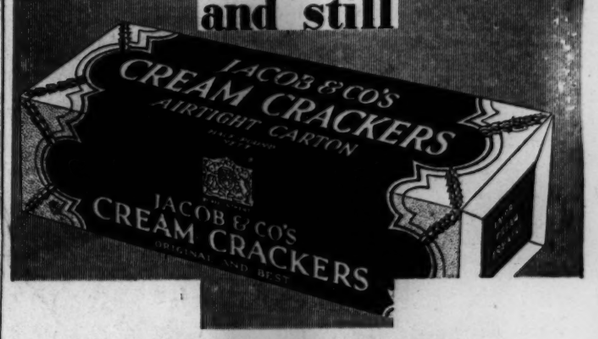
J. A. WRIGHT & CO.
212 Emerald St., Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Next time you buy ice cream, try Fairmont's and enjoy its richer, more delicious flavor. Look for the handy red and yellow family package.

Fairmont's Better Butter, Better Eggs, Better Cheese, Better Poultry, Mayonnaise and Salad Dressing Products.

The First and still the best



JACOB'S Butter Puffs

Split open and filled with cream cheese, preserves or fruit, Jacob's Butter Puffs will give you something different and delicious.

Their flaky lightness melts in your mouth, their subtle flavour coaxes you to come again—even when you think you're not hungry. Packed in sealed airtight cartons they come to you as fresh as if baked but an hour ago.

There are 300 other Jacob's varieties to choose from.

CANADIAN AGENT:
C. GYDE & SON, Ltd., 408-10 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal

W. & R. JACOB & Co. LTD
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, DUBLIN, IRELAND

TO USERS OF GLUE

We are producers of pure glues and gelatins for all manufacturing purposes. SEND FOR SAMPLES.
MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GLUE CO.
241 E. Illinois Street 222 Front Street
Chicago, Ill. Est. 1868 New York

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL'S FAMOUS HOSPITALITY AT New Low Rates

On the Boardwalk. 1000 rooms. Garage. Bathing from the hotel. Beach cabanas. Ocean Decks. Cool lounges. Dancing. Delicious food. American and European Plans. WRITE or PHONE.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY

Pudding Stone Inn

Do you like to play tennis, golf, to swim or maybe canoe on a charming river. They are all near by and ready for use. Perhaps our wonderful view and relaxation under a big tree would please you or motoring through beautiful northern New Jersey. Write for folder. $4 daily. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

Domino
Cane Sugars
Refined in U.S.A.
"Sweeten it with Domino"

200 SHEETS 100 ENVELOPES $1

WRITING PAPER

Neatly Printed with your Name and Address on beautiful white bond paper 6 x 7 with envelopes to match. An Ideal Gift. Spread a little sunshine. Order today. Post. Prepaid. Send $1. to Dept. 7.
Winslow Press, Winchester, Mass.

UNDERWOOD Deviled HAM

You'll save money and have tastier sandwiches if you make them at home with Underwood's . . . It's just pure ham and choice spices blended in a delicious flavor . . . ready to spread.

For Picnic Sandwiches

HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Easy Lunches for Hot Weather

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FURNISHING an attractive, delicious luncheon for the family in hot weather often presents a problem to the busy home maker The period between breakfast and luncheon seems a very short time in which to prepare something which will be cool and refreshing and also pleasing to the eye.

A great help in solving this problem is to have in the refrigerator a cold meat which furnishes the base of the luncheon. Any one of the following loaves may be kept in this way for several days, and may be used to form the basis of a simple and attractive lunch.

Cut the loaf into thin slices and place in the center of a chop plate. Around the edge of the plate alternate slices of chilled tomato and halves of hard-boiled eggs sprinkled with paprika. On each slice of tomato place a ring of green mango. Dot the plate with red button radishes on which have been left tiny bits of stem and leaves.

To vary the lunches the eggs may be deviled, or thin slices of cucumber and onion which have been soaked in mild vinegar with salt and pepper may replace the tomatoes. Tender stalks of asparagus, which have been cooked and chilled, also form an attractive addition to this luncheon plate.

White bread or brown bread sandwiches and a glass of cold milk complete these tempting and satisfying luncheons.

Tuna Fish Loaf

Mix together
1 can tuna fish
3 eggs
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
1 cup cracker crumbs
1 tablespoon melted butter. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F. in a buttered baking dish set in a pan of hot water ½ hour or until firm.

Beef Loaf

Mix together
2 pounds ground beef
¼ pound ground pork
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon chopped onion
1 cup canned tomato soup
1 cup bread crumbs. Place in a loaf-shaped baking dish and bake in a medium oven 350° F. for one hour.

Pressed Veal

Wash thoroughly
3 pounds veal knuckle and cover with water.
Add
1 tablespoon of salt and
1 chopped onion and boil gently until the meat is very tender. When the meat is cold grind all the lean part in a food-chopper. Mix the ground meat with
2 cups of the broth in which the meat was boiled. Season well with pepper and place in a glass dish to mold.

For Cold Fruit Drinks

One of the delights of summer is the opportunity for serving attractive cold fruit drinks. These are endless in variety, vying with one another in refreshing coolness and charm of flavor.

Not only the piquant lemon and orange may be utilized, but almost every other kind of fruit provides a juice which is delicious either alone or in combination with other juices. Since so many fruit flavors blend so beautifully, a good rule to follow in the making of a drink is to make it not of just one fruit juice, but of two or more. Usually the result is much more intriguing.

Plain Sugar Sirup

All cold fruit drinks and punches are far smoother and richer if sweetened with a sugar sirup instead of with plain sugar. It also insures every particle of sugar being dissolved so it cannot settle in the bottom of the glass. It is an excellent plan to keep a plain sugar sirup in the refrigerator at all times, for use as required.

Make it by boiling together for 10 minutes
1 cup granulated sugar and
1 cup water.

Since the right sweetness or tartness of a drink is a matter of individual preference, it sometimes is advisable, when many are to be served, to provide a tiny pitcher of ice-cold sugar-and-water sirup for those who prefer a very sweet beverage.

Lemon Sirup

Or one may prefer to keep on hand a supply of prepared lemon sirup, ready for use, since lemon is included in so many cold fruit drinks. One good way to prepare this is:

Boil for 5 minutes
2 cups granulated sugar
1 cup water, and the thinly shaved rind from
1 lemon. Cool, then add the juice of
6 lemons. Strain. Keep in the refrigerator in a tightly corked bottle or in a sealed glass fruit jar.

Plain Lemonade

For plain lemonade one need only add water to this lemon sirup. Fill each glass with cracked ice, add some of the lemon sirup, and fill with water. Garnish with a maraschino cherry, a nasturtium blossom or a sprig of mint. This amount of sirup will make about two quarts of lemonade.

Lemonade made in this way is very delicious, quite different from that made by simply squeezing lemon juice into a glass, adding sugar and cold water, stirring, and serving at once. This is partly because of the use of sirup instead of sugar and partly because the rich, distinctive flavor of the lemon, like that of the orange, lies in the oil contained in the outer rind, and the cooking of the rind in the sirup extracts this oil.

This plain lemonade can, if one wishes, be transformed into a more thrilling drink by the addition of the juice of one or more of the following fruits: pineapple, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, red currants, blackberries, peaches, plums, etc.

Fruit Sirup

Convenient, also, is other fruit sirup, prepared in advance and, like plain sugar sirup and lemon sirup, left in the refrigerator for a few hours or a day to "ripen" and improve in deliciousness.

Boil for 5 minutes
2 cups granulated sugar and
2 cups juice from crushed and strained fruit. Then add the juice of
1 lemon.

To a little of this sirup may be added water or water and other fruit juices.

Mint Sirup

Just a subtle touch of mint flavor is good in many drinks. Add mint sirup in very small quantity to plain lemonade or to other fruit drinks as desired. To make it:

Boil for 5 minutes
1½ cups sugar
1½ cups water
1 cup bruised mint leaves. Strain, cool, and bottle

Attractive Color

For party occasions the attractiveness of a cold fruit drink can be greatly enhanced by means of color.

For gay red drinks, use red fruit juices and add a little lemon juice to heighten both flavor and color. Orange juice should not be used as it will turn the red into a brownish tone. Hard water sometimes turns red juices into a violet hue.

Deep purple color is obtained by combining grape juice and either cooked or canned pineapple.

Orange juice intensifies the yellow of other yellow juices.

Garnishes

Cold drinks taste twice as good if served attractively. The addition of 1 or 2 whole or halved red maraschino or candied cherries or green colored cherries in each serving glass is always attractive. A sprig of mint is especially pretty on beverages which have little color.

Rose-geranium leaves and nasturtium blossoms make a pretty garnish and their spicy scent adds much to the tempting fragrance of the drink itself.

A colored ice cube in a glass is attractive. On a bowl of punch especially these cubes look charming as they go bobbing about over the surface of the liquid. There are various ways of making attractive looking ice cubes. One way is to add just enough vegetable coloring to produce a delicate but decided tint to the water placed in the freezing pans in the mechanical refrigerator and freeze solidly. Add the cubes to glass or bowl at the very last moment, so they will not have time to melt and spread their color through the beverage.

The cubes will not only be colorful, but will also add to the flavor of the drink if they are made of orange, lemon, red raspberry or other colored fruit juice.

For a novelty, freeze in each clear-water ice cube a maraschino cherry or one or two of the small, brilliantly colored seedless grapes which can be purchased bottled in the stores, or a quarter slice of lemon, a bit of candied ginger, a piece of orange or lemon rind, or a very small colored gum drop.

Lemon or orange ice, quickly frozen to a coarse texture, makes a tempting and delicious garnish for either the punch bowl or individual glasses of fruit drinks.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A Commodious Laundry Bag

Useful Laundry Bag

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS laundry bag is a suitable gift for home or travel use. It is easy to make by the directions given, and the cost of material need not be more than 50 cents.

Sateen is used for the bag, though any plain or figured material of equal weight will do. For a plain sateen bag use figured material for the head and pockets. If flowered goods is used for the bag the pockets may be of plain material. The face may be made of white, heavy muslin, linen or sateen.

For the bag, 27 inches of yard-wide material doubled lengthwise is needed. For the pockets and head one-half yard is ample. Black silk or embroidery cotton is used for the eyebrows and eyes—blue for the eyes and red for the lips. The stitching around cap and pockets may be done in black, or any preferred color. A ring covered with crochet stitches is sewed to the back of the head for a hanger.

Dimensions

Bag: Length, 27in.; width, 18in. (yard wide folded).
Pockets: Length, 9in.; width, 7in.
Head: Back: length, 7½in.; width, across top, 4in.; width at widest part, 6in. width at bottom, 3¼in.
Forehead: length at sides 4¼in.; at center of forehead, 3½in.
Face: Length, 5in.; width at top, 5½in.; at bottom, 3¼in.
Leg: Length to top of boot, 8in.; width, top, 5½in.; bottom, 3¼in.
Boot: Height, 3in.; width at top 1½in.; width at bottom, 2¼in.
Bound slit in back of bag, about 14in.

Directions

Double the material and round off the bottom corners. In the doubled side cut a slit 8¾in. long for inserting the pocket. Stitch on the wrong side, slantwise from top of slit to top of bag, so that bag will be about 14in. across top when both sides are stitched. Stitch the opposite side of bag in similar way. Stitch from bottom of pocket openings around the rounded corners, to within three inches from center of bottom, on both sides. Round the front corners of the pockets. Turn hem in top of the pocket and finish with feather or other fancy stitch. Turn down a narrow edge around front and bottom of pockets. Baste them in the openings at the side of the bag and then on the front, and finish front edge and bottom with fancy stitch which attaches pocket to bag. The openings in the sides can then be sewed up.

Stitch the legs down the back. Round the heels of the shoes, stitch down the back, across the sole and up the front. Place back seam of shoe even with back seam of leg, and sew to leg, making a slanting seam at front where leg is wider than shoe. Turn, and stuff shoes and legs with cotton. Sew the legs in opening at bottom of bag about one inch apart.

Shape the lower part of the forehead section so that it is about 3½in. from top to bottom in center. Baste forehead to face (extra length is allowed for this joining), and use a fancy stitch over the joining. Stitch forehead and back together, down to joining.

For the face draw with a pencil, eyebrows, eyes, dots for nose and bow for lips. Backstitch eyebrows and round eyes with black silk or cotton. Fill in blue for eyes in solid stitch. Make black French knots at nose and make mouth in red, with long stiches up and down. Stitch face to back of head. Stuff head with cotton. Bind the 14in. slit cut in the back of the bag with the pocket material.

Turn in the top of the bag, and gather to fit neck. Carefully sew the bag to the neck and make a necktie 24in. long, and arrange over neck joining.

When you send in recipes for possible use on this page, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.

THE RECIPES
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by
Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Observing and Renovating

HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most fascinating adventures in home making is that of finding an old, neglected building and reinvesting it with the joy of doing what a house should do. It requires some degree of imagination to vision how a paintless house, with broken windows, may look when the tumbledown sheds surrounding it are removed, the "lean-to's" braced up so that they lean less heavily, and the weeds and briers cut down. A coat of paint and new glass can restore self-respect to almost any structure.

An interesting pastime, when motoring through the country, is to try to discover places that are asking for a bit of attention, and that are either deserted or for sale. If some places which seem to have great promise because of architectural lines, attractive surroundings, or desirable location, are discovered, make a note of the town in which they are situated. If you are not considering the purchase of such a place you may be able to direct some interested person.

* * *

Not long ago a would-be purchaser of a small place in the country wrote an article which appeared in a newspaper, in which he told of the inquiries he had made for a small, well-built, but not necessarily well-kept, place that he might buy and enjoy renovating. He said that the reply to his inquiries was usually something like this: "Oh, there are many just such places. I have seen a number of them, but I do not remember where they were." So make a note of them when you find them.

Here are a few of the unusual buildings that are now serving either as summer homes or all the year 'round dwelling places: Abandoned one-room schoolhouses. Many of these have been purchased either of the towns in which they are located or at public auctions. Often a "half acre of land" has been thrown in to make good measure. One schoolhouse was bought for one dollar and is now one of the most attractive, "homey" houses one could wish for. Paint, a fireplace with chimney built on the outside of the house, vines and "ceiling board" for partitions have brought about the transformation.

Many old barns are now finding themselves the possessors of real families instead of cobwebs and barn swallows.

* * *

A broad state road was built a few years ago to replace an old gravel one on which was one of the quaint covered bridges for which New England is noted. The state road took a "short cut" away from the little river which the bridge spanned, and left it quite to itself and the birds. One day a lady was driving slowly enough to catch a glimpse of the bridge and its almost hidden beauty. She purchased it and the surrounding acre. Balconies were added, a porch, two steps down from the original structure faces the tumbling stream with its miniature waterfalls, and one of the most delightful and unique summer homes has resulted.

Sap-boiling houses in maple sugar orchards have been "remodeled." In one of these the substantial chimney and firepot was retained, furniture was constructed from boxes, crates and barrels found about the place. Bookcases, chairs and tables emerged from the most unpromising beginnings, and a retreat in which have been enjoyed many quiet hours of reading, some delightful conversation with congenial friends, and much tranquil meditation has been the happy result, "at a cost of $5 in money and some work which was almost play."

A "honey-house" serves a college professor as a summer home to which she goes whenever she has a few days away from her work and where she occasionally entertains friends.

Summer homes, or even houses that may be made to serve as permanent homes, are not difficult to locate if one has the seeing eye and willing hand.

* * *

There is great satisfaction in watching an old house take on the appearance of prosperity and happiness. The satisfaction does not stop with the one who is responsible for the improvement but gradually affects all the houses near it. A coat of paint seems to possess a "spreading" quality quite out of proportion to its quantity. In the words of Ruskin, "the exterior of your home is not private property."

Like people, houses seem to be inclined to "live up" to their dresses. The community that has no dilapidated houses will be a community of busy, useful and happy people.

BOSTONIAN SHOE CREAM

Keeps Colored Shoes Chic and Clean

FOR each of the popular colors of kid and calf footwear, there is a special Bostonian Cream. In addition, there is a NEUTRAL cream which may be used on any color, including black.

Bostonian not only cleans but it renews the original color and polish of the shoe. It is easy and clean to use. Does not come off on hands or clothing.

Whittemore Bros. Corp.
Cambridge, Mass.

A Whittemore Product

Keep White Shoes WHITE with WHITT

Learn How to Prepare Tempting Meals

A free folder tells about short, Four and Eight Weeks' Intensive, and One Year Courses. Send for your copy today.

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc.
30 Huntington Avenue Boston, Mass.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THIS FREE BOOK

Today, when every saving counts, you should have this free Book and learn the advantages of using in your home every ECONOMICAL roll of

KVP HOUSEHOLD PAPERS

KVP Household Parchment, Heavy Waxed Shelf and Lining and CP, The Wonder Paper —At your better stores or direct from us, a large roll for 50c, postpaid.

FREE, this colorful, 42-page Book, a Boil-proof Paper Dish Rag and samples,—sent you for the names of your better merchants. Address Dept. MSC.

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

OLD DUTCH LOOKS LIKE THIS highly magnified under the microscope. The particles are flaky and flat-shaped; cover more surface, contact it completely; remove dirt with a smooth, clean sweep, *do not scratch*... as illustrated by this diagram.

GRIT LOOKS LIKE THIS highly magnified under the microscope. Old Dutch contains no grit; avoid cleaners that do... the chunky, sharp-pointed particles scratch the surface leaving hiding places for dirt... as illustrated by this diagram.

Science shows why
Old Dutch Cleanser costs less to use

because it goes further, cleans quicker, doesn't scratch, cleans more things and brings absolute cleanliness

The experience of hundreds of thousands of women is borne out by careful scientific tests of Old Dutch, proving conclusively that it is the most economical, safest and most efficient cleanser to use.

Old Dutch Cleanser is ideal for every cleansing purpose — kitchen utensils and refrigerator, porcelain and enamel, linoleum and painted woodwork, silverware, china and glass. Millions of women all over the country tell us that Old Dutch is the only cleanser they need in their home.

Old Dutch Cleanser doesn't clog drains... doesn't scratch... doesn't harm your hands.

The Greatest Selling Cleanser in the World

Keep Cooler!

LORETTA YOUNG— *First National Pictures star*

ENJOY your breakfast. Eat refreshing Kellogg's Corn Flakes with cool milk or cream and fruit. Kellogg's are an ideal hot weather food. Fine for lunch! Sold by all grocers. Served by hotels, restaurants. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek. *Quality guaranteed.*

Enjoy a bowl of Kellogg's

HIGH TEST SAFETY PACKAGE

REX LYE

Opens Clogged Drains.
Keeps Drains Open.
AT ALL GROCERS

For the Month of SALADS

Let Knox Sparkling Gelatine help you with your August menus—give that "different and delicious" touch to the season's salads and desserts. You'll find Knox *thrifty* to use: A package makes four different dishes, six servings each. You'll find Knox *practical* to use: It contains no flavoring, coloring, or sweetening. Get a package at your grocer's. And send to Knox Gelatine, 800 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y., for FREE Recipe Books containing "Cool Cookery" ideas for desserts, salads and main dishes.

KNOX *is the real* GELATINE

A Popular Economy

PEQUOT sheets have a way of outwearing even the extra service you'd expect of them. That's money saved. And all through this long life, Pequots are smoother, softer, more inviting. No wonder they're the most popular in America! Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

Here's a Thrifty Supper!

THE BIGGEST BEAN VALUE IN HEINZ HISTORY!

Good news for hungry people! Heinz Oven-Baked Beans—acknowledged America's finest beans—now come in bigger cans at the same old price.

You get more beans for your money. And what beans they are! Tender and light and plump—their golden-brown goodness blended with a thick, luscious sauce.

They're Heinz quality—they're Heinz flavor—and that means they're *really baked*. Remember that. It's important. For most beans aren't baked at all. They're simply cooked in sealed cans by steam heat. Heinz Beans, however, go into real ovens and are baked—in dry heat which makes them tender and brings out every bit of their full richness and nut-sweet savor.

Have Heinz *Oven-Baked* Beans tonight. Get them today from your grocer—and be sure you say "HEINZ" because you want to give your family the extra goodness of beans that are *really baked*.

4 KINDS —ALL IN BIGGER CANS!

1.—Heinz Oven-Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce and Pork—plump, luscious fellows that will make any husband hurry home for supper!...
2.—"Vegetarian" Style in Tomato Sauce, without Pork—rich, savory and downright delicious!...
3.—Boston Style—with Pork—the kind of beans that makes New Englanders pray for Saturday night!...
4.—Red Kidney Beans—with Pork—the big, juicy, melt-in-your-mouth kind!

ALL OVEN-BAKED!

HEINZ OVEN-BAKED BEANS

THE HOME FORUM

The Changing and the Lasting in Art

IN BUILDING up the right sort of respect and appreciation for art, it will be a help to take into account two things: the side of art that changes, and the side of art that lasts. As it is the changing side that may puzzle us, let us take that first and "leave the best part for the end." Change comes with developing civilization: in simpler times, simpler methods are not crude. In the early days, artists were working under limitations that would not occur to us as possible, constantly handicapped by conventional ways of seeing and doing such as the Egyptian habit of drawing faces only in profile even if the body were shown front view; or the Greeks' apparently complacent drawing of children who look like grown-ups on a smaller scale.

Until we learn something about these special conditions, and can make allowance for them, they get in our way whenever we look at any of the works of these older nations. But once a familiarity with the times gives us the key to these traditions, our feeling of strangeness disappears. Instead we have the satisfaction of moving a long step closer to the artist.

Suppose we wish ourselves back into the days of Leonardo da Vinci, about the year 1500, in the High Italian Renaissance, and see what sort of thinking this involves. Let us imagine that he is on the point of putting in the rugged background of his "Our Lady of the Rocks," now in the Louvre in Paris. What resources of tradition has he to call upon? To answer this, we shall have to think away all the modern landscape paintings that deck our exhibits; and with them we shall have to banish our modern eye for nature, which produced this crop of landscapes. We must remember the blindness to the beauty in wild scenery that made it possible, in the seventeenth century, to describe the Alps as "hideous" and "uncouth"; and remember also that Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who lived two hundred and fifty years later than Leonardo, was one of the first writers to call people's attention "back to nature." Before Leonardo's day human beings were the center of attention in any work of art, and it took a long time for interest to spread beyond man and his immediate surroundings. Animals, individual flowers, man-made objects were included; but, except for an occasional peep from a window placed well in the background of a picture, it is unusual to find landscapes that look in the least natural to us. When we realize how slight was the tradition of landscape painting behind Leonardo and his contemporaries, we are not surprised, but understanding, if their reproductions of nature do not entirely satisfy our modern eyes.

And there is the same process to go through in listening to old music. In folk songs and early operas the harmony sounds thin to us, the melodies over simple. For, although our ears are perhaps more old-fashioned than our eyes, harder to win over to the new, they have been trained by such composers as Wagner, D'Indy, or Debussy, to tolerate and even to enjoy combinations of sound that would have been painful not so many years ago. Again, we must think ourselves back to the simpler days, and recall the country gatherings where these songs were sung while dancing or work was going on; and remember the small side of the theaters and orchestras for which the lightly scored operas were arranged. We must not judge them by their effect in settings for which they were never intended.

This is hard work, this ridding our thought of a modern background. As a relief we turn to the side of art that lasts, to the attempts to make something enduringly beautiful, and to the many times that people of different races, in different centuries, have chosen the same object to reproduce. There is quick enjoyment in recognizing that some far-away artist has liked what we like, and in finding touches of beauty here and there in every art to which our tastes need no adjusting.

I am reminded of a course given in a French high school by a designer from the porcelain factory at Sèvres near Paris. The fifteen-year-old girls had brought to class sprays of clematis, ivy leaves, single blossoms —familiar vines and flowers that had been growing along the road to school. With these as models, they were to make patterns for stenciled borders. They crowded round the old man: "Is this a good subject?" "How about this one?" He would hold each flower or tendril up to the window between his delicate fingers and advise: "Always notice the outline; decide whether the flower makes a graceful silhouette. . . . That calendula is too solid. . . . Watch for the silhouette." As I listened, echoes stirred in my mind that carried me far from the classroom, back to what I had heard of the days when Reims Cathedral was building, and its leafy decorations were chiseled. In that land of vineyards, it has been said that "all the vine has done is to climb from its furrow up on to the capitals." The simple-minded artists who carved the designs used to pick flowers on their way through field or wood, and keep them within sight as models. In 1931 these French girls were looking for beauty where their thirteenth century ancestors had found it.

But the echoes did not die away in Reims. Somewhere I had read a passage from a book on Marco Polo's travels in China, in which the great artist, Chao Mêng-fu, was mentioned, and his wife, the Lady Kuan. She, too, was an artist, of delicate skill, who loved to draw "the graceful bamboo and the peony," and to sketch their shadows thrown by the moon across her paper windows. The Lady Kuan would have watched these French girls understandingly, as they gathered round their windows, and held toward the light a stiff calendula or a trailing end of vine, to judge of its "silhouette."

P. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages .... 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Detroit....3-101 General Motors Bldg
Chicago.....1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami.....1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis....1738 Rwy. Exchange Bldg
Kansas City .405 Nat'l Pid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles..210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Bldg
London.....1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin.....Unter den Linden 69A
Florence.....Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Newfoundlanders": From a Painting by George Pearse Ennis

Village Street

The still blue dusk of winter
Creeps along the quiet street.
A row of poplars stand,
Like slim harps against the sky,
Awaiting the touch of the wind
To set them into singing;
The long, cool fingers of the wind
To awaken music of an older growth.
Suddenly a child's laughter
Shatters the silence into pulsing sound—
A cricket, reassured,
Resumes his thin singing.
In the tall grass by my side.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

The Turquoise Lake

Shrouded in mystery by the Hungry Steppe that lay between the smelting works and its shores, tempting us with rumours of its beauty and varied animal life, Balkash, the second largest lake in Asia, had been the goal of all our winter dreams. So, when our turbulent rivers had found their banks again, after the spring floods, and the Steppes had put on their flowery mantle once more, we started our forerunners out across the lonely waste: two trusty Kirghiz servants, old Tundus Bek and Zakir Bek the driver, with two wagons, one containing a boat and the other a felt tent with its wooden frame neatly folded and packed.

One morning in early May the wooden axles of the wagons set up their usual vociferous complaint and the two shaggy ponies threw their weight into the collars for the two-hundred-mile pull to the lake. The two crawling specks dipped over the horizon and we at once set about our own preparations for a month's exile from civilization. . . .

We ascended a low divide and, behold, a picture even more rich and brilliant than all our winter dreams had painted! There lay a circlet of jewels fit to crown the brow of magical Mongolia, the land of Yenghis Khan and the Golden Horde; turquoise, emerald, sapphire and ruby, all in a frame of brightest golden and copper hills, burnished by the red sunset. With a rush, we plunged down to the lake; a sheet of water, whose colour can only be compared to the milky blue of a turquoise, shot with clear-green chrysoprase. It was boundless as the ocean. There had been a heavy storm the day before and huge breakers were still rolling up the beach. On the emerald grass beyond the line of the surf, our white felt yurta had been pitched; our boat was lying in the lagoon, which was divided from the lake by a strip of ruddy sand.

Curiously enough, the water of this lagoon, a mile or more wide and stretching along the shore as far as the eye could see, was dark sapphire blue and as clear as crystal, whereas the lake was softly opalescent. In some places only three feet of sand divided the two waters. Embracing the whole scene, except where the rocky hills approached the shore, and shooting long tongues into the water of the lagoon, lay vast fields of yellow cane, its feathery tops waving ten feet or more above the water. White swans in flocks and pairs were sailing peacefully about the lagoon and in and out among the islands of cane. The water of the lake proved to be sweet and cold; but we were told that in some parts of Lake Balkash the water is brackish. . . .

In our thoughts, we were still on the shores of the lake which we were leaving forever; fishing off red crags with the surf at our feet, stalking swans across the lagoon in our boat for a nearer sight of their stately beauty, racing after wild boars along the edge of the cane-break, hearing the seagulls laugh at us, as they circled overhead, jeering because they could sail forever over that jewel of the Steppe, while we should never see it again. We felt as if each second were putting a wider and wider barrier between us and our glimpse of that beautiful unknown water, but we were wrong; the memory of Balkash is still as bright in our hearts as the colours of the lake itself.—E. NELSON FELL, in "Russian and Nomad."

The Farm Boy's Song

I felt that I'd a right to song
And sung—but in a timid strain
Of fondness for my native plain;
For everything I felt a love,
The weeds below, the birds above;
And weeds that bloomed in summer's hours
I thought they should be reckoned flowers;
They made a garden free for all,
And so I loved them great and small,
And sung of some that pleased my eye,
Nor could I pass the thistle by,
But paused and thought it could not be
A weed in nature's poesy.
No matter for protecting wall,
No matter though they chance to fall
Where sheep and cows and oxen lie,
The kindly rain when they're adry
Falls on them with as plenteous showers
As when it waters garden flowers;
They look up with a blushing eye
Upon a tender watching sky,
And still enjoy the kindling smile
Of sunshine though they live with toil,
As garden flowers with all their care,
For nature's love is ever there.
And so it cheered me while I lay
Among their beautiful array
To think that I in humble dress
Might have a right to happiness
And sing as well as greater men;
And then I strung the lyre again
And heartened up o'er toil and fear
And lived with rapture everywhere,
Till dayshine to my themes did come.
Just as a blossom bursts to bloom
And finds itself in thorny ways,
So did my musings meet with praise,
And though no garden care had I
My heart and love for poesy,
A simple love, a wild esteem,
As heartfelt as the linnet's dream....

My harp though simple was my own.
When I was in the fields alone
With none to help and none to hear
To bid me either hope or fear,
The bud or bee its chords would sound,
The air hummed melodies around,
I caught with eager ear the strain
And sung the music o'er again,
Or love or instinct flowing strong.
Fields were the essence of the song.

—JOHN CLARE. "Poems."

WITHOUT its color one can scarcely appreciate to the full the power of this composition by Mr. George Pearse Ennis. Yet so well considered are his values that they translate into black and white without loss of his main ideas. More evident perhaps than in the original is the breadth of his brushwork. Here can be noticed how large and free is his stroke. The direct, firm touch, with its sharp edges and crisp angles, makes for a dynamic effect that is outside the range of painters who like to work with smooth surfaces imitative of the textures of the subject.

Mr. Ennis frankly transposes his material into passages of paint, and to gain the full effect of his color he refrains from breaking up his large masses of tone. A mere indication of foam on either side of the boat's prow serves to define its form, taken with the modeling of the upper part of the craft out of light. Vigor of method here matches vigor of subject.

The fishermen in the right foreground are standing within one of the open tanks made of wood, sunk nearly to the water level, where they swash the fish around to clean them in preparation for the processes of curing salt fish. This picture was painted in Newfoundland. These men have just come into harbor from off the near-by Banks, where they fish for cod from their sturdy sailing dories.

While this picture in the original was painted in oils, it is in style not unlike Mr. Ennis's water colors, in the breadth and simplicity of the design. Necessarily the color is put on according to an oil painting technique, for this artist does not confuse the two mediums. Or, rather, he understands the possibilities of the mediums so well that he stays well within one or the other in his work. He has become of such note as a water colorist during the past decade that he has captured leading prizes at all the big shows in the United States. As a teacher he has conducted a successful summer school at Eastport, Maine, for ten years. Recently he has been showing results of his water-color work in Florida. He went south last year to become head instructor of the school of art of the Ringling Art Museum at Sarasota, Florida. Before that he taught at the Grand Central School in New York and elsewhere. Mr. Ennis wrote the article on water-color painting in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Boswell Plays His Flute

One day they would needs have me play upon my German flute. To have told my honest natural visitants, "Really, gentlemen, I play very ill," and put on such airs as we do in our genteel companies, would have been highly ridiculous. I therefore immediately complied with their request. I gave them one or two Italian airs, and then some of our beautiful Scot tunes, "Gilderoy," the "Lass of Patie's Mill," "Corn Riggs Are Bonny." The pathetick simplicity and pastoral gaiety of the Scot's musick, will always please those who have the genuine feelings of nature. The Corsicans were charmed with the specimens I gave them, though I may now say that they were very indifferently performed.

My good friends insisted also to have an English song from me. . . . I sung them "Hearts of oaks are our ships, Hearts of oak are our men." I translated it into Italian for them, and never did I see men so delighted with a song as the Corsicans were with "Hearts of Oak." "Cuore di querco," cried they, "bravo Inglese." It was quite a joyous riot. I fancied myself to be a recruiting sea-officer. I fancied all my chorus of Corsicans aboard a British fleet.—From "Journal of a Tour to Corsica," by JAMES BOSWELL.

Īstenā atkarība

(Pārtulkots raksts par Christian Science, otrā slejā Angļu teksts)

SABIEDRISKĀ kārtība ir tāda, ka katrs ir atkarīgs no viņa kaimiņa dēļ daudz ko tas uzskata ka dzīves vajadzības. Līdzīgi te izteiktam visas pasaules tautas ir nākušas pie tā domu slēdziena uzskatīt ikvienas tautas stāvokli ka darošu pamatīgu iespaidu uz visu citu tautu stāvokļiem. Šī jaunā kārtība ir tapuse palielinātā mērā šķietama pēdejos gados—pat pēdejos mēnešos. Tapat ka viens mācās atzīt ka tam ir vajadzīga kaimiņu palīdzība, pat to kaimiņu kurus viņš nekad nesatiek, tapat ari atsevišķas tautas mācās saprast ka ari tās ir ļoti atkarīgas no citām tautām, tā tūvu kā tālu esošām.

Daudziem tā sajūta, ka tie zaudē daļu no loloţās neatkarības, nāk ka satricinājums, un viņi sāk cildināt pionieru (celmlaužu) neatkarību. Bet vai gan šie pionieri bija neatkarīgi? Visi kas ir iepazinušies ar robežu dzīvi zina ka pionieri ir bijuši atkarīgi no to tūvakajiem kaimiņiem dēļ viņu apsardzības un dēļ daudz dažādām materiālām palīdzībām, tādām kā māju būvēšanām priekš to gimenēm un šķūņu celšanu priekš to mantām. Kad satiksme ar tālāk dzīvojošiem cilvēkiem tapa ērtaka, tirdzniecība uzplauka. Neskatoties uz viņu savstarpējām atkarībām materiālās vajadzībās, bija ari vēl svarīgāka vispārēja atkarība—atkarība no Dieva. Reta, varbūt, bija tā bluķu būda Amerikas pionieru laikos, kurā neatradās bieži-lietota Bībele. Vai mēs, mūsu pieaugdamā humanā (cilvēciskā) savstarpējā atkarībā materialo lietu dēļ, neesim zaudējuši kautko tādu kas šiem pionieriem bija? Vai mēs neesim zaudējuši bezbailīgo paļāvību uz Dievu?

Pētnieks kurš skatīsies dziļāki modernās dzīves ūdeņos atradīs mierīgi tekošu bet spēcīgu straumi plūzdamu uz Bībeles garīgo iztulkojumu. Šī straume sastāv no visas cilvēces vīru, sieviešu un bērnu apgaismotās domāšanas, kas studē Bībeli ar Mary Baker Eddy's "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātnes un Veselības ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) palidzību. Samērā ar to cik šie pareizie domātāji caur demonstrēšanu pierāda ka atkarība no dzīvā Dieva nav zaudējuse it neka no viņas spēka, garīgā straume, plūzdama uz Dieva saprašanu un uz Viņa radniecību ar cilvēku, padziļinās un paplašinās caur to ka tā pievelk citus meklētājus kuri ir ievērojuši to labu kas ir parādījies.

Kas ir šiem Christian Science (Kristīgas Zinātnes) studentiem (mācēkļiem) tas kas pievelk citus cilvēkus pie patiesības? Tā ir tā praktiskā, demonstrējamā (pierādāmā) religija (ticība) kuru viņi var lietot katru stundu to ikdienas dzīvē. Tā ir tā neaprobežotā paļāvība uz Dievu apgādāt tos ar visām viņu vajadzībām, lai tā vajadzība ir naudas pabalsts jeb dziednīšana. Tā ir tā dzidinošā religija kuru Jēzus spredikoja un demonstrēja uz Galilējas jūras krastiem pirms daudz gadu simteņiem. Kristīgais Zinātnieks zina ka tas ir atkarīgs no Dieva. Pāvils sacīja, „Jo Deews ir, kas eetsch jumś padara ir gribeschanu ir padarischanu peķa faiwa labā prahta" (Pahwila gr. Wihlipeescheem 2:13). Un Jēzus sacīja: „Es neko neiwaru darit no feviš paschā," (Jahņa ev. 5:30) un, „mans Tehws ſtrahdā lihdſ schim, un es aridſan ſtrahdaju" (Jahņa ev. 5:17). Kristīgais Zinātnieks saprot ka Dievs ir tas kurš strādā dziednīšanas darbu, un ka cilvēks pats no sevis nevar it neko darit. Realizēdams (lietā likdams) šo, un klausīdamies dzirdēt Dieva vadību, viņš apzinās īsteno neatkarību no tām ķēdēm kuras nepareizā ticība iekš materijas spēka ir kaluse. Jēzus sacīja, „Un atſihſeet pateeſību, un pateeſība juhs atſwabinahs" (Jahņa ev. 8:32).

Christian Science's Atradēja un Dibinātāja, Mrs. Eddy, definē (izskaidro) Dievu, pa daļai, ka "vispārējo, mūžīgo, dievišķīgo Mīlestību, kura nepārmainas un nerada launumu, slimību, ne ari nāvi" (Science and Health 140 lapas pusē); un Svētie Raksti saka ka cilvēks ir radīts pēc Dieva ģimja un līdzības. Saskaņā ar te sacīto, cilvēks ir Mīlestības garīgais atspoguļojums. Ta tad, ka gan kāds var lielīties ka tas ir neatkarīgs no Dieva, kad viņa patiesā esamība (dzīve) atkarājas no dievišķīgās Mīlestības, Dieva? Viņš nevar, un nedara to ja viņš pat vismazakajā mērā saprot Kristīguma Zinātni. Ta šī skaidrā, mierīgā, spēcīgā straume kura bango uz augšu cauri materialisma nemierigajiem ūdeņiem, un plūzdama tālāk uz garīgās brīvības okeanu, sastāv no to garīgās domāšanas, kuri realizē ka to īstenā neatkarība pastāv no radikalas (pamatīgas) paļāvības uz Dievu.

The Grandeur of Spitsbergen

The cruise along the Spitsbergen coast and north to the pack ice strikes a series of dramatic climaxes that are almost unequaled on earth. One magnificent spectacle succeeds another, of stupendous glaciers, of titanic ice walls, of mighty bergs in iridescent colors, of rugged mountain peaks and views of unspeakable grandeur, yet after each one you feel that the pinnacle of interest has been reached and that nothing can equal what has gone before.

And over it all the tireless sun, never sinking below the horizon. . . . The nights are perpetual sunrises and sunsets, when the gauzy clouds assume fantastic shapes and weave exquisite patterns glowing with crimsons and purples and violets, and the sea, catching the reflection, becomes like molten gold. No one on board misses the midnight sun. . . . And, screened as if by intent, the sun oftentimes throws its beams over the low-hanging clouds, illuminating the hills of the fjords and the rugged snow-capped mountain tops in a clear, vivid radiance like a gigantic calcium light, imparting to the whole scene the effect of a colossal stage setting. The mists, which so often envelop the tops of the nearby glaciers, are tinted pink and rose. And not to be outdone in the gorgeous range of color, the sea itself contributes to the glory, for the edges of the fjords and the irregular shore line are green from glacial water which forms a distinct ribbon of emerald hue, in sharp contrast to the blue of the sea.

The shores of the island are punctuated by stupendous glaciers at sea level presenting imposing faces to the sea, sometimes several hundred feet high. The imperceptible flow of these mighty rivers of ice push their bulk forward until, with crashes of thunder, their surfaces break off into mighty fragments and great icebergs are born, which float like huge turquoises in the waters of the fjords. And when you come to anchor in the bays these sea level glaciers are easily accessible for climbing, a recreation that will bring fresh surprises and delights to the jaded resident of countries in the south.

Nature has done her work on a heroic canvas in Spitsbergen. She has painted an unforgettable picture of unparalleled grandeur and magnificence. — From "Norwegian Towns and People," by ROBERT MEDILL.

True Dependence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE social order is such that each is dependent on his neighbor for much he considers the necessities of life. In somewhat the same way the nations of the world have come to regard the state of any nation as profoundly affecting the state of all the rest. This new order of things has become increasingly apparent in the last few years—even in the last few months. Just as one learns that he needs the help of his neighbors, many of whom he never sees, so the individual nations are learning that they, too, are greatly dependent on other nations, both far and near.

To not a few the feeling that they are losing some of their cherished independence comes as a shock, and they begin to laud the independence of the pioneers. But were the pioneers independent? All who know anything of frontier life know that the pioneers were dependent on their near neighbors for protection and for many kinds of material assistance, such as building houses for their families and barns for their stock. As communication with more distant peoples became easier, they extended their trade. But aside from their interdependence in these material needs, there was a more important general dependency—that of dependence on God. Rare, probably, was the log cabin of American pioneer days that did not have a well-worn Bible. Have we, in our increasing human interdependence in respect to material things, lost something these pioneers had? Have we lost the fearless dependency on God?

The investigator who looks more deeply into the waters of modern life will find a gentle but strong current flowing toward the spiritual interpretation of the Bible. This current is made up of the enlightened thinking of men and women and children all over the world who are studying the Bible with the help of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. As these right thinkers prove by demonstration that dependency on the living God has lost none of its efficacy, the spiritual current leading to the understanding of God and His relation to man, deepens and broadens through attracting to it other seekers who have observed the good manifested.

What is it these students of Christian Science have that attracts other people to the truth? It is a practical, demonstrable religion that they can use every hour in their daily life. It is an absolute reliance on God to provide for their every need, be that need one of supply or one of healing. It is the healing religion that Jesus preached and demonstrated on the shores of the Galilean sea centuries ago. The Christian Scientist knows that he is dependent on God. Paul said, "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." And Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." The Christian Scientist understands that it is God who does the healing work, and that one of himself can do nothing. Realizing this, and listening for guidance from God, he becomes conscious of a true independence, based upon reliance on infinite good, an independence of the fetters forged by false belief in the power of matter. Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, defines God, in part, as "universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death" (Science and Health, p. 140); and Scripture says that man was made in the image and likeness of God. Accordingly, man is the spiritual reflection of Love. Then, how can anyone boast of his independence of God, when his very existence is dependent on divine Love, God? He cannot, and does not do so if he in the least understands the Science of Christianity. So this clear, calm, strong current that is surging upward through the turbulent waters of materiality, and flowing onward to the ocean of spiritual freedom, is composed of the spiritual thinking of those who realize that their true independence consists of radical dependence on God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

O Bold Majestic Downs

O bold majestic downs, smooth, fair and lonely;
O still solitude, only matched in the skies:
Perilous in steep places,
Soft in the level races,
Where sweeping in phantom silence the cloudland flies;
With lovely undulations of fall and rise;
Entrenched with thickets thorned,
By delicate miniature flowers adorned!

I climb your crown, and lo! a sight surprising
Of sea in front uprising, steep and wide:
And scattered ships ascending
To heaven, lost in the blending
Of distant blues, where water and sky divide,
Urging their engines against wind and tide. . . .

—ROBERT BRIDGES. Poems.

The Moors in Spain

Cordova, under the rule of the Great Khalif, was indeed a capital to be proud of; and except perhaps Byzantium, no city of Europe could compare with her in the beauty of her buildings, the luxury and refinement of her life, and the learning and accomplishments of her inhabitants. When we remember that the sketch we are about to extract from the records of Arabian writers, concerning the glories of Cordova, relates to the tenth century, when our Saxon ancestors dwelt in wooden hovels and trod upon dirty straw, when our language was unformed, and such accomplishments as reading and writing were almost confined to a few monks, we can to some extent realize the extraordinary civilization of the Moors. And when it is further recollected that all Europe was plunged in barbaric ignorance and savage manners, and that only where the remnants of the Roman Empire were still able to maintain some trace of its ancient civilization, only in Constantinople and some parts of Italy, were there any traces of refinement, the wonderful contrast afforded by the capital of Andalusia will be better appreciated. . . .

The banks of the Guadelquivir were bright with marble houses, mosques and gardens, in which the rarest flowers and trees of other countries were carefully cultivated, and the Arabs introduced their system of irrigation which the Spaniards, both before and since, have never equalled. The first Omeyyad Sultan imported a date tree from Syria, to remind him of his old home; and to it he dedicated a sad little poem to bewail his exile. It was planted in the garden which he had laid out in imitation of that of his grandfather Hisham at Damascus, where he played as a child. He sent agents all over the world to bring him the rarest exotics, trees, plants and seeds; and so skillful were the Sultan's gardeners that these foreign importations were speedily naturalized, and spread from the palace over all the land. The pomegranate was thus introduced by means of a specimen brought from Damascus. The water by which these numerous gardens were supplied was brought from the mountains (where vestiges of hydraulic works may still be seen) by means of leaden pipes, through which it was conducted to numerous basins, some of gold or silver, others of inlaid brass, and to lakes, reservoirs, tanks, and fountains of Grecian marble. . . .

Some of the gardens of Cordova had tempting names which seem to invite one to repose beside the trickling waters and enjoy the sweet scent of the flowers and fruit. The "Garden of the Water-wheel" gives one a sense of lazy enjoyment, listening to the monotonous creaking of the wheel that pumped up the water to the level of the garden beds; and the "Meadow of Murmuring Waters" must have been an entrancing spot for the people of Cordova in the hot weather. The quiet flow of the Guadelquivir was a constant delight to the inhabitants; for the Eastern (and the Moors of Spain were Eastern in everything but longitude) loves nothing better than a view over a rippling stream. It was spanned by a noble bridge of seventeen arches, which still testifies to the engineering powers of the Arabs.—STANLEY LANE-POOLE, in "The Moors in Spain."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins...8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

AUSTIN DOWNS JACK TIDBALL

Olliff, Mrs. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley Remain in Singles Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12—International Day proved more favorable to the British invaders in the eastern grass court tennis championships at Westchester Country Club, with the two women representatives reaching the final round of the singles, just as they did a year ago, while two of the men won their matches in the men's singles, and a pair of them reached the quarter-finals in the doubles, while the women are in the semifinals of the doubles also.

The chief threat of the British team, Frederick J. Perry, last year winner, was unexpectedly removed, when Wilbur F. Coen Jr., former partner of William T. Tilden 2d, suddenly caught the British star off his game and after holding him twice at match point in the second set, ran out the match at 4—6, 9—7, 6—4.

The best match of the tournament so far brought Henry W. Austin, one of the British invaders, against Jack P. Tidball, the sophomore ace of the University of California at Los Angeles, and the latter fought the British star on practically even terms all the way, being four times at set point in the first set, when leading at 12—11, and taking the second set after Austin had been five times at match point. The score was 14—12, 5—7, 6—4.

John S. Olliff, another player on the British team, was also in difficulty at the start of his match with Bryan M. Grant Jr., the little Atlantan, but gradually wore down the activity of the latter, and ran out the match at 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The fourth international player for Great Britain, Edward R. Avory, former college star, made a fine struggle against Gregory S. Mangin, who made a fine start only to be a bit temperamental at times in the middle part of the match, as his shots failed to come off well, but managed to finish the match in brilliant style, winning at 8—6, 5—7, 6—3.

Mrs. John B. Pittman, née Elsie Goldsack, was also within a point of losing her first set to Marjorie L. Sachs, the Greater Boston player, as the latter used her left-hand shots with fine effect, to lead at 5—3 and advantage, only to lose the next four games and the set, and later the match, 7—5 6—1, due to her slowness of foot. Joan C. Ridley had an easier task against Mrs. Frederick McBride, the former Penelope W. Anderson, as the latter lacked her control, and landed many fine shots a few inches outside the lines. The score was 6—4, 6—2.

Austin and Perry, and Mrs. Pittman and Miss Ridley, remain in the doubles, but Olliff and Avory were eliminated by Grant and Karl F. Kamrath, in another long battle, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2.

Today will see the semifinals and finals of the women's doubles, the singles being held over until Saturday, while it is expected that the men's singles and doubles will be brought down to the semifinals. The remaining Americans in the singles are Clifford S. Sutter, intercollegiate champion, who will encounter Olliff, Eugene M. McCauliff, who will oppose Austin, both in the upper half; while Manuel Alonso will meet Mangin, and Elbert R. Lewis will have Coen for his opponent, insuring at least one American in the semifinals.

EASTERN GRASS COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—2.

John S. Olliff, England, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., 14—12, 5—7, 6—4.

Manuel Alonso, New York, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—2, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Edward W. Avory, England, 8—6, 5—7, 6—3.

Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Edward W. Burns, Brooklyn, 2—6, 12—10, 6—3.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Frederick J. Perry, England, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. John B. Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 7—5, 6—1.

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. and Mrs. Clifford I. Lockhorn, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Frederick McBride and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr. defeated Mae Ceurvorst and Mrs. Oswald Jacoby, 6—3, 6—3.

EASTERN SECTIONAL MEN'S DOUBLES

First Round

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis defeated Clayton L. Burwell Jr. and Joseph L. Coughlin, 14—12, 7—5.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. and K. F. Kamrath defeated John S. Olliff and Edward R. Avory, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2.

Ray Palmer and Albert Law won from George M. Lott Jr. and Francis X. Shields by default.

Second Round

Keith Gledhill and Henry M. Culley defeated E. H. McCauliff and E. W. Feibleman, 6—4, 8—6.

Keith Werner and Malcolm T. Hill defeated Palmer and Law, 6—4, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur, 6—3, 6—4.

Henry W. Austin and Frederick J. Perry defeated Frank Bowden and Ralph McElvenny, 8—6, 6—2.

BABE DIDRIKSON IN GOLF

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 12 (AP)—Mildred Babe Didrickson, the wonder girl of sports, is out to capture a new title—the women's national golf championship. Arriving home by plane yesterday from the Olympic Games in which she set new world's records in the 80-meters hurdles and the javelin throw, Babe announced she would enter the national links tourney for women at Peabody, Mass., Sept. 27.

New York Yacht Club Fleet Makes Fast Run to New London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 12—The fine northwest breeze which wafted the New York Yacht Club fleet some 40 miles down Long Island Sound on Thursday in one of the fastest runs in years, was still in evidence as the yachts made sail on Friday for another race along the Rhode Island shore and into Narragansett Bay, the third on the annual cruise. The incentive for the day were cups offered by Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich, one for sloops and another for schooners making the best corrected time. There were also prizes for the winners in the six classes.

One has to turn back to 1903 for a record better than that made by Weetamoe in the run from New Haven to this port on Thursday, for with big ballooners pulling hard, the America's Cup aspirant of two years ago logged 12 knots an hour, compared with 12¾ knots made by Reliance, the cup defender of 1903, 29 years ago, in a stronger breeze and with more than twice as much canvas. Vanitie, with Secretary Charles Francis Adams at the wheel, sailed a long stern chase and was 4m. 17s. astern at the finish, which was stretched to 8m. 56s. on time allowance.

Beside winning her class prize, Weetamoe took the cup for sloops offered by the alumni association of the United States Navy, by three seconds over Johannes Schlott's eight-meter sloop Sunny, the smallest single masted vessel in the fleet. The cup for schooners was not awarded as the only two-master, H. F. Brooks' Mary Rose, had no competitor in the regular rating.

A number of auxiliary schooners sailed in a specially arranged auxiliary class on a special time allowance, the winner for Thursday's run being Henry A. Morss Jr.'s Grenadier of Boston.

Henry B. Plant's 12-meter Clytie of Groton, Conn., George Lauder's Revenge in the 10 meters and W. A. W. Stewart Jr.'s Phantom in the New York 30's also won class prizes.

The summary:

CLASSES I AND J

Yacht and Owner	El. Time h m s	Cor. Time h m s
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	3 13 08	3 26 47
Vanitie, O. B. Lambert	3 17 25	3 36 43
46-FOOT CLASS		
Shimna, F. C. Paine	4 10 04	3 38 52
12 METERS		
Clytie, S. B. Plant	4 21 23	3 29 42
Iris, W. A. W. Stewart	4 22 12	3 31 07
Mouette, H. Havemeyer	4 22 13	3 32 36
Canitoe, B. S. Litchfield	4 20 35	3 33 20
10 METERS		
Revenge, George Lauder	4 45 08	3 34 45
Astra, J. L. Stackpole	4 48 29	3 38 09
Ballymena, R. W. Emmons	4 49 27	3 39 07
NEW YORK 30's		
Phantom	5 07 55	3 37 44
Interlude	5 09 30	3 39 19
Oriole, S. C. Firle	5 16 03	3 45 52
Amorita	5 20 01	3 49 52
SPECIAL CLASS 8 METERS AND NEW YORK 30's		
Sunny	5 23 07	3 26 50
Phantom	5 07 55	3 37 44
SCHOONERS		
Mary Rose, S. F. Brooks	4 26 10	3 37 23
CRUISING CLASS		
Grenadier, H. A. Morss Jr.	4 55 33	3 04 05
Teregram, O. W. Hinton	4 38 26	3 06 48
Mistress G., G. E. Roosevelt	4 32 13	3 09 46
Mandoo, D. S. Berger	4 47 36	3 12 27
Skylark	4 32 03	3 13 24
Dorado, O. J. Stephens	5 09 36	3 18 48
Curlow, C. L. Andrews	4 38 51	3 19 37
Pinta, J. B. Shethar	5 03 08	3 26 06
Viking	5 15 48	3 26 59
Halcyon, F. W. Murray	5 40 14	3 39 32
*Butterfly	5'25 20	
Volanto, A. L. Loomis	Withdrew	

*Butterfly not measured.

PRINCETON FACES YALE DEC. 2, 1933

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Yale policy of rotating the Harvard and Princeton football games to make each the last game in alternate years was reflected yesterday in the Princeton football schedule for 1933, which shows the Tigers committed to eight games, one more than this fall.

Yale will not be met until Dec. 2 in 1933 and the Tiger has scheduled one more game than customary to bridge the long gap late in November. Heretofore it always had played Yale the Saturday before Thanksgiving.

Williams College is the new addition to the Princeton schedule for 1933, renewing a relationship severed in 1915. Cornell, a traditional Tiger opponent, is missing from the schedule, however, an omission viewed with "mutual regret" according to Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics, and occasioned by inability to reconcile previous commitments.

The 1934 schedule, also made public yesterday, reverts to a seven-game basis with Yale back in its usual mid-November date. The 1933 and 1934 schedules:

1933

Oct. 7—Amherst; 14—Williams; 21—Columbia; 28—Washington and Lee.
Nov. 4—Brown at Providence; 11—Lehigh; 18—Navy.
Dec. 2—Yale at New Haven.

1934

Oct. 6—Amherst; 13—Williams; 20—Washington and Lee; 27—Cornell at Ithaca; Nov. 3—Navy; 10—Lehigh; 17—Yale.

PARKER REACHES JUNIOR SEMIFINAL

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 12 (AP)—Playing steadily, Frank Parker of Milwaukee easily eliminated the defending champion, Jack Lynch of Taft, Calif., yesterday to reach the semifinals of the United States junior singles tennis championships.

Parker was on top from the start and although he eased up in the second set, defeated the Californian, 6—0, 6—4. He will meet Jay Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., in his semifinal match. Cohn yesterday eliminated the last of the eastern contingent, Bernard Friedman of Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—4.

Two other Californians won the other semifinals places. Gene Mako of Los Angeles took a bitter tussle from Charles Hunt of San Francisco, 8—6, 8—6, and Samuel Lee, unseeded in the draw, eliminated Leonard Patterson of Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—3.

Dunlap Cannon of Brownsville, Texas, was responsible for the biggest surprise of the tournament when he defeated Harry Albert of Drexel Hill, Penna., top seeded entrant in the boys' division, 6—3, 6—3. He will meet Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, in the semifinals: Kamrath advanced, 6—1, 6—2, over Albert Shapiro of Baltimore. Robert Riggs of Los Angeles, who defeated Albert Jorgensen of Chicago, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, yesterday, will tackle Don Leavens of Mosinee, Wis., in the other semifinal. Leavens defeated Alfred Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., 6—4, 7—5.

RUGGED SCHEDULE FOR BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12 (AP)—Brown will meet Harvard, Yale and Princeton in football in 1933 in a schedule that calls for successive games with Yale, Holy Cross, Princeton, Syracuse, Harvard and Colgate. Princeton, Syracuse and Colgate will play in Providence. It is not only one of the most difficult schedules assigned to a Bruin eleven in recent years, but it is believed that this is the first time that any one eleven has met all of the members of the one-time "Big Three" in a single season. The schedule: Oct. 7—Rhode Island; 14—Springfield; 21—Yale at New Haven; 28—Holy Cross at Worcester; Nov. 4—Princeton; 11—Syracuse; 18—Harvard at Cambridge; 30—Colgate.

'Official Error' In Swimming Records

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Aug. 12

"OFFICIAL error," that pest made common at the Olympic Games by the slips of confused officials, arose again yesterday to shift some more records around.

This time, at least, the change of two swimming marks kept the honors all in one family.

In announcing 63 new records last night, the International Swimming Association gave the 100 and 200-meter breaststroke records to Walter Spence of Canada. But there was an error and yesterday the association came forward to announce that instead of Walter, his brother, Leonard, should have been named as the champion at these marks.

There was no change in the times—1m. 14s. for the 100 meters and 2m. 44.6s. for the 200 meters.

MONOTYPE TITLE WON BY HOLLAND

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP)—Holland took the fourth and final Olympic yachting championship of the current games yesterday by finishing the eleventh race of the monotype series with a point total of 87. France was second, Spain third, Germany fourth, Canada fifth and Great Britain sixth.

A protest against the French boat filed yesterday by Gunner Asther, Swedish star skipper, was upheld yesterday by the race committee.

Whatever the outcome, it will mean only a slight change in points.

Charles Lynn, the United States entrant in the Olympic montotype yacht races, won the tenth race yesterday in 1h. 25m. 47s.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	59	48	.551
Pittsburgh	60	50	.545
Boston	58	54	.518
Brooklyn	57	54	.514
Philadelphia	57	57	.500
St. Louis	53	56	.486
New York	50	56	.472
Cincinnati	48	67	.417

RESULTS AUG. 11

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3	11	0	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	8	1		

Batteries—Warneke, Bush and Hartnett; Swetonic, Harris and Grace. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—Swetonic. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	x	7	10	0
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Benge and Davis; Brown, Frankhouse and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Barr, Donnelly and Moran. Time—1h. 41m.

THREE TROPHIES TO R. Y. C.

COBOURG, Ont., Aug. 12 (By Canadian Press)—Rochester Yacht Club gathered major honors at the Lake Yacht Racing Association regatta which ended here yesterday, taking the three important trophies, the Freeman Cup, the Gooderham Cup and the Lipton Cup. Victories by Conewago in the Gooderham series and Shadow in the Lipton yesterday brought two more trophies to the Rochester sailors after Cayuga had won the Freeman Cup Wednesday. Shadow won the Lipton Cup after finishing second to Bobcat of the Buffalo Canoe Club, and earned the right to represent the Lake in the Richardson Class R races in September. Conewago lost to Thisbe, but still led the Gooderham field in point total.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	76	57	.571
Hollywood	74	59	.556
Los Angeles	73	59	.553
San Francisco	71	59	.546
Seattle	63	69	.477
Sacramento	63	70	.474
Oakland	57	76	.429
Missions	52	80	.398

RESULTS AUG. 11

Sacramento 1, Missions 0.
Hollywood 12, Seattle 5.
San Francisco 4, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 2, Oakland 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	77	44	.636
Buffalo	68	55	.553
Baltimore	66	56	.541
Montreal	63	55	.534
Rochester	65	59	.524
Albany	55	68	.447
Jersey City	55	73	.430
Toronto	41	80	.339

RESULTS AUG. 11

Jersey City 12, Buffalo 11.
Buffalo 3, Jersey City 2.
Albany 6, Rochester 5.
Rochester 6, Albany 3.
Newark 5, Montreal 4.
Toronto 5, Baltimore 4.

SHIRES ON RETIRED LIST

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis has approved the application of First Baseman Arthur Shires of the Boston Braves to be placed on the voluntarily retired list. The Commissioner also placed Pitcher Roy Sherid of the Newark International League Club on the ineligible list.

Six Teams of Famed Players Enter National Polo Play

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—With a personnel that includes the ranking polo players of the United States and Great Britain, six teams have entered the national open polo championships, scheduled to start Sept. 3 and end one week later on the famous international field at Meadow Brook.

Thomas Hitchcock, America's veteran internationalist, will ride at the head of his Sands Point team, while Capt. C. T. I. (Pat) Roark of Great Britain, the only other 10-goal player in the world, will play on Seymour H. Knox's hard-riding Aurora four.

The other teams are: Greentree, captained by John Hay Whitney and including the eight-goal Texan, Cecil Smith; Templeton, led by Winston F. C. Guest, seven-goal internationalist; Eastcott, with Earle W. Hopping and his son, the eight-goal internationalist, Earle A. S. Hopping, and the Hurricanes, captained by Stephen (Laddie) Sanford. Eric C. Pedley, leading scorer in the last British-American matches, will ride with Hitchcock.

The championship is being played earlier than usual to permit the inclusion on teams of the players, who will sail for Argentina Sept. 24 for a series of international matches. All games will be played at the Sands Point and Meadow Brook Clubs.

THREE MORE RECORDS FALL

(Continued from Page 1)

United States, was fifth. Miss Holm's time was 1m. 19.4s., which took more than two seconds from the former Olympic mark, and was less than a second slower than the world record. She gained only a yard on the field in the first 50 meters, but swishing down the home stretch in perfect form, Miss Holm lengthened her lead with each succeeding stroke and won without being pressed.

Miss Kight Wins Heat

Lenore Kight, United States, surpassed the time made by her famous team-mate, Helene E. Madison, when she won the third heat of the 400-meter freestyle trials for women in the new Olympic time of 5m. 40.9s. Maria P. Oversloot, Holland, who finished second to Miss Kight, was almost 10 seconds behind the winner. Miss Madison won her heat in 5m. 44.5s., well ahead of Maria J. Phillipsen-Braun, who was second. The remaining two preliminaries were won by Margaret J. Cooper, Great Britain, and Jennie Maakal, South Africa.

While Miss Kight's performance yesterday was better than that of Miss Madison, it was pointed out by observers that Miss Madison was swimming easily and her time was more than 13 seconds slower than her own world record.

An impressive field faced the starter in the four trial heats of the 1500-meter freestyle race for men. There was Clarence L. Crabbe, United States, who had recently won the 400-meter title; Jean Taris, a world-record holder, and Ralph Flanagan, a youngster from the United States who has great promise. But a 16-year-old Japanese schoolboy, Shozo Makino, won glory for his country yesterday by winning his heat by a wide margin in the best time of the day, 19m. 53.3s., a mark that put in peril the Olympic record for the event. Makino elected a fast pace at the start of his heat, swept steadily ahead of the field, and kept the same speed all through the long grind. He is the only Japanese to hold a world record in swimming, the 800-yard race mark. Makino attends the Mitsuke School of Shizuoka.

Another Japanese, Kusuo Kitamura, defeated Crabbe and Taris in the first heat in 19m. 55.2s., but all three qualified for the semifinals. Crabbe and Taris swam almost a dead heat, the latter being timed just 0.2s. slower than Crabbe.

James M. Christy, United States, and Flanagan also won their heats. In all, it was quite a day for schoolboys, as Flanagan, just 14 years old, is the youngest Olympic contestant, and is just getting started in high school.

The world and Olympic record of 1m. 8.4s., in the 100-meter backstroke, established by George H. Kojac Jr., United States, in 1928, was closely approached in the semifinals yesterday by Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan, who won the first heat in 1m. 9- Ernst Kuppers, Germany, finished a strong second, and Kentaro Kawatsu, Japan, was a close third. In the other semifinal heat Toshio Irie, the third Japanese entrant, decisively defeated Robert D. Zehr, United States, who finished second, and Robert W. Kerber, also of the United States, in the slower time of 1m. 10.9s.

Wins Heat in Olympic Trial

In the trials of the 200-meter breaststroke for men Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan, won his heat in Olympic record time, paddling the two lengths of the stadium in 2m. 46.2s. less than 2 seconds back of the world mark. It was his own record that Tsuruta bettered yesterday, one that he established in 1928 at Amsterdam.

Other heat winners in the breaststroke were Tooñio Yldefonzo, the Philippines, who placed third in the finals at Amsterdam; Reizo Koike, Japan, who made the fine time of 2m. 46.2s., and Toivo W. Reingoldt, Finland.

The final event of the day in the swimming stadium saw the strong Hungarian waterpolo septet win a one-sided contest from the United States, 7 to 0. The Europeans gathered a four-point lead in the first half, and were never threatened by the Americans. The United States team had great difficulty in its passing, and seemed at a loss to get within scoring distance of the Hungarian goal.

Featuring the rowing program were the two heats for the eight oars, won by Great Britain and Canada, which enabled these two crews to enter the final race against the United States on Saturday. New Zealand was second to Great Britain, while Germany was runnerup to Canada, with third place going to Japan.

William G. Miller, United States, and Guillermo Douglas, Uruguay, won their way into the finals of the singles sculls when they finished first and second, respectively, in their elimination race yesterday. Joseph Wright Jr., Canada, was third. Miller's winning time was 8m. 5 4-5s.

The United States was eliminated from further competition in the pair oars, without coxswains, when they placed fourth to Holland, New Zealand, and France, which finished in that order. Holland and New Zealand now enter the final without further competition. Holland's winning time was 8m. 10s.

Germany and Italy Qualify

In the double sculls Germany and Italy qualified for the final and in the four-oars, with coxswains, Germany, placing first, and the United States, second, won their way into the final contest.

India's 1928 championship field hockey team gave a lesson to the United States team, winning 24 to 1. The Americans were helpless before the splendid teamwork and accurate goal-shooting of the Indians.

Displaying unexpected strength, the United States won both first and second places in the dressage competition yesterday in the equestrian tests. Splendidly mounted on Pleasant Smiles, Maj. Harry D. Chamberlain scored 340.333 points despite the fact that the horse tracked to the right once instead of cutting a three-meter circle. Aside from that one blunder, Pleasant Smiles performed perfectly and stood well ahead of the others. Honolulu Tomboy, ridden by Capt. Edwin Y. Argo, scored 333 points for second place. Captain Argo's performance was featured by the apparent ease with which both he and his mount went through the various requirements of the exacting dressage. Lieut. Charles F. Pahud de Mortanges, on Marcroix, won third place and 311.833 points for Holland.

Second place in the individual dressage championship held Wednesday was awarded to Commandant Charles Marion of France when Capt. Bertil Sandstrom of Sweden, who finished second, was lowered to tenth place for violating the regulation which specifies that a rider may not use tongue or whip in controlling his mount. This also moved Capt. Hiram E. Tuttle of the United States Army up to third place.

Italy led yesterday in both of the grand championships of the gymnastic competition with 541.85 points for team leadership. The United States was in second place with 522.275. Romeo Neri of Italy led in the all-round individual championship battle with Stephen Pelle of Hungary second.

Matches in the boxing championship continued through the afternoon. The chief feature was the elimination of one of the United States competitors with two of his teammates advancing to the semifinals. Among the boxers who have made the best showings in their various divisions are Stephen Elkins of Hungary in the flyweight class, Bruno Ahlberg, of Finland in the welterweight class, and Lawrence Stevens of South Africa in the lightweight class.

First place in the team sabre fencing championship went to Hungary. The United States finished in fourth place.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

SWIMMING EVENTS

100-METER BACKSTROKE (MEN) SEMI-FINALS—First Three Each Heat Qualify for Finals Today.

First Heat—Won by Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan; second, Ernest Kuppers, Germany; third, Kentaro Kawatsu, Japan; fourth, Gordon Chalmers, U. S. A.; fifth, William Karlssen, Norway. Time—1m. 9s.

Second Heat—Won by Toshio Irie, Japan; second, Robert D. Zehr, U. S. A.; third, Robert W. Kerber, U. S. A.; fourth, Munroe Bourne, Canada. Time—1m. 10.9s.

200-METER BREASTSTROKE (Men)—Four Heats, First Two Each Heat and Fastest Third Qualify for Semifinals Today

First Heat—Won by Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan; second, Jikirum Adjaladdin, Philippine Islands; third, Ulysses Cartonnet, France; fourth, Basil Francis, U. S. A.; fifth, Sigfried Heyner, Sweden; sixth, Harry Forsell, Brazil. Time—2m. 46.2s. (New Olympic record; old record 2m. 48.8s., set in 1928 by Tsuruta.)

Second Heat—Won by Reizo Koike, Japan; second, Erwin Seitas, Germany; third, Justo Caraballo, Argentina; fourth, E. J. Moles, U. S. A.; fifth, Richard Wyndham, Canada. Time—2m. 46.2s. (Equals Olympic record set by Tsuruta in previous heat; Juho Pavalange, Brazil, scratched.)

Third Heat—Won by Tooñio Yldefonzo, Philippine Islands; second, Walter Spence, Canada; third, Alfred Schobel, France; fourth, John Paulsen, U. S. A.; fifth, Pablo Reyes, Mexico. Time—2m. 53.7s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Toivo W. Reingoldt, Finland; second, Shigeo Nakagawa, Japan. Time—2m. 52.6s. (Leonard Spence, British Guinea; Jose Bruchos, Argentina; Antonio Santos, Brazil, scratched). (Best third, qualifying for semifinals, Cartonnet, France.)

1500-METER FREESTYLE (Men)—First Two in Each Heat and Fastest Third Qualify for Semifinals Today

First Heat—Won by Kusuo Kitamura, Japan; second, Clarence L. Crabbe, U. S. A.; third, Jean Taris, France; fourth, Natin Malik, India. Time—19m. 55.2s. (Carlos Veigand, Brazil, scratched.)

Second heat—Won by James M. Cristy, U. S. A.; tie for second, Andrew M. Charlton, Australia, and Sunao Ishibarada, Japan. Time—19m. 58.4s. (Scratched, Alberto Zorilla, Argentina, and Joao Concicao, Brazil.)

Third heat—Won by Ralph Flanagan, U. S. A.; second, Noel Gyan, Australia; third, Giuseppe Ferentin, Italy; fourth, Ignacio Escoto, Mexico. Time—20m. 06s. (Isaias Soares, Brazil, scratched.)

Fourth Heat—Won by Shozo Makino, Japan; second, Paolo Costoli, Italy; third, George Burrows, Canada; fourth, Manuel Bouches, Mexico. Time—19m. 53.3s. (Oliver Halassy, Hungary, scratched; Taris qualified fastest third; Charlton and Ishibarada, who tied for second on second heat, also qualified for semifinals.)

400-METER FREESTYLE (Women)—First Two Each Heat and Fastest Third Qualify for Semifinals Today

First Heat—Won by Margaret J. Cooper, Great Britain; second, Norene Forbes, U. S. A.; third, Yvonne Godard, France; fourth, Irene Firle, Canada. Time—5m. 56.7s. (Aria Link, Brazil, scratched.)

Second heat—Won by Helene E. Madison, U. S. A.; second, Maria J. Phillipsen-Braun, Holland; third, Betty Edwards, Canada. Time—5m. 44.5s. (Elizabeth Davis, Great Britain, scratched.)

Third heat—Won by Lenore Kight, U. S. A.; second, Maria P. Oversloot, Holland; third, Neville Bull, Australia. Time—5m. 40.9s. (New Olympic record. Old record, 5m. 42.8s., set in 1928 by Martha M. Norelius, U. S. A.) (Mary Kenyon, Great Britain, scratched.)

Fourth heat—Won by Jennie Maakal, South Africa; second, Lilli Andersen, Denmark; third, Hatsuko Morioka, Japan; fourth, Ruth Kerr, Canada. Time—5m. 53.9s. (Fastest third, Yvonne Godard, France).

100-METER BACKSTROKE (Women)

Won by Eleanor M. Holm, U. S. A.; second, Philomena A. Mealing, Australia; third, Elizabeth V. Davies, Great Britain; fourth, Phyllis M. Harding, Great Britain; fifth, Joan McSheehy, U. S. A.; sixth, Margaret Cooper, Great Britain. Time—1m. 19.4s.

ROWING EVENTS

SINGLE SCULLS (First Two Qualify for Finals)

Won by William G. Miller, U. S. A. 8m. 8 4-5s.; second, Guillermo Douglas, Uruguay, 8m. 30 1-8s.; third, Joseph Wright Jr., Canada, 8m. 37 4-5s.

PAIR-OARED WITHOUT COXSWAIN (First Two Qualify for Finals)

Won by Holland, 8m. 10s.; second, New Zealand, 8m. 11⅘s.; third, France, 8m. 13s.; fourth, United States, 8m. 23s.

DOUBLE SCULLS (First Two Qualify for Finals)

Won by Germany, 7m. 28⅖s.; second, Italy, 7m. 44⅕s.; third, Brazil, 7m. 57⅘s.

FOUR-OARED WITHOUT COXSWAIN (First Two Qualify for Finals)

Won by Germany, 7m. 17⅕s.; second, United States, 7m. 18⅗s.; third, Canada, 7m. 20⅕s.

FOUR-OARED WITH COXSWAIN (First Two to Qualify for Finals)

Won by New Zealand, 7m. 38 1-5s.; second, Germany, 7m. 38 4-5s.; third, United States, 7m. 41 3-5s.; fourth, Japan, 7m. 47s.

EIGHT OARED (Winner Qualifies for Final)

First Heat—Won by Great Britain, 6m. 49s.; second, New Zealand, 6m. 52 1-5s. Brazil withdrew.

Second Heat—Won by Canada, 7m. 3 1-5s.; second, Germany, 7m. 10 3-5s.; third, Japan, 7m. 22 3-5s.

WATERPOLO GAME

HUNGARY		UNITED STATES
Vertesi, lf		rf, O'Connor
Nemeth, cf		cf, Clapp
Keseru, rf		lf, Daubenspeck
Homonnai, lb		rb, Finn
Hallassay, cb		cb, Strong
Ivady, rb		lb, McAllister
Brody, g		g, Wildman

Score—Hungary 7, United States 0. Hallassay 4, Homonnai 3 for Hungary. Penalties—Hungary 1, United States 4.

FIELD HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

INDIA		UNITED STATES
Jaffar, lw		rw, Knapp
Singh, il		ir, Shaefer
Chand, cf		cf, Gentle
Kullar, ir		il, Boddington
Sullivan, rw		lw, McMullin
Shah, lhb		rhb, Green
Pinninger, chb		chb, Ewing
Minhas, rhb		lhb, Disston
Hammond, lb		rb, Wolters
Tapsell, rb		lb, O'Brien
Hind, g		g, Brewster

Score—India 24, United States 1. Goals—R. Singh 12, Chand 7, K. Singh 3, Jaffar, Pinninger for India; Boddington for United States.

MAX CAREY REAPPOINTED

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Max Carey, manager of the Brooklyn National League Baseball club of the National League, today was reappointed for a one-year term by the club directors, who complimented him on his work and raised his salary.

SOMERVILLE VS. CAMERON

Semifinal-Round Opponents of 1925 Meet Again at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 11—One of the semifinal matches of the Canadian amateur golf championship of 1925, that was held at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, will be re-staged on Friday in the next-to-the-final round of the current championship when C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt and Country Club, the defending champion, and Jack A. Cameron of Mississauga Golf Club, Toronto, will battle it out. The reward will be the privilege of entering the final against either Will Gunn of Wallingford, Penna., the sole survivor of the four United States players who qualified on Monday, or Gordon Taylor of Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal.

Somerville earned his place in the semi-final round for the eighth time in the nine years he has competed for the title, by coming from behind to eliminate Frank Ryan of Birmingham, Mich., 3 and 2. Cameron advanced because he was the victor in a replay of the first-round match in the Mississauga Club championship with W. Eckardt, Cameron winning 6 and 4. Gunn was given a big scare in the afternoon by Jack Nash of London who cut down the American's lead of five holes at noon to one with four holes to play before losing, 3 and 2, while Cameron turned back the final challenge from the Pacific Coast when he won from Stanley Leonard of Vancouver, the British Columbia champion, by 7 and 6.

There was some great golf played by all eight players. Some flashed for short spasms and some for fairly long stretches, but the steadiness of Somerville when his chances seemed somewhat slim was the outstanding feature of the day. In the morning he won the second hole when Ryan went out of bounds but the invader won the third to square the match and the sixth to take the lead. Ryan also won the tenth, but Somerville cut into the margin by taking the twelfth only to lose the fourteenth, where he caught the river for the third round in succession. Going to the sixteenth two down, the champion put on the pressure and parred each of the holes while Ryan wavered a bit under the strain and lost each one, Somerville leading by a hole at noon.

In the afternoon round Somerville started off with seven successive pars but lost the fourth when Ryan holed out with a chip shot from off the green. The other six holes were halved. Somerville drove two into the river at the eighth to be 1 down. The ninth, tenth and eleventh were halved in par figures but Ryan slipped over par for the first time on the twelfth and Somerville's par evened the match. Sandy's first birdie came on the thirteenth and put him in front. The fourteenth was halved. The steady, relentless play of the Londoner caused Ryan to press a little and this brought the inevitable trouble. Somerville won the fifteenth with a par to become 2 up and then Ryan missed his tee shot on the sixteenth and finally reached the green in 4 to Somerville's 3 and the match was over.

The accurate work of Gunn with his mashie, niblick and putter was too much for Nash in the morning. The Londoner only won the ninth and twelfth holes and was 5 down at noon, but in the afternoon it was different. Gunn wasn't much off his morning form but Nash was sensational and he picked up three holes on the first nine. He lost the third to a 5 because he was in a trap and made a poor second, but he had three birdies and five pars on the other eight to be out in 33. Gunn won the tenth with a birdie, but Nash took the eleventh with a par and then bagged another par on the thirteenth to cut the lead to one hole. The fourteenth was halved and Nash had a chance to win the fifteenth with a long putt but missed and then failed to hole one of about 18 inches to lose the hole. Nash failed to get the sixteenth green with his second, while Gunn played a beautiful spoon and won the hole and the match. The summary:

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

C. Ross, Somerville, London Hunt and Country Club, defeated Frank Ryan, Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., 3 and 2.

Jack A. Cameron, Mississauga Golf Club, Toronto, defeated William A. Eckhardt, Mississauga, 6 and 4.

Will Gunn, Wallingford, Penna., defeated John B. Nash, London Hunt and Country Club, 3 and 2.

Gordon B. Taylor, Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal, defeated Stanley Leonard, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, 7 and 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	75	35	.682
Philadelphia	66	44	.600

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

Greater Boston

HOTEL SHERATON
Ninety-one Bay State Road Boston
Geo. R. Sanford, Mgr.

Simple dignity with quiet. Luxury without extravagance. Appearance without show. Attentive and courteous service always.

All Rooms With Bath—Both Tub and Shower—From $3 the Day.
Suites at Correspondingly Attractive Rates.

10 minutes from The Mother Church

Right on the Charles River Front—European Plan Dining Room—Par Excellence

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone, courteous protection is assured.

One person $3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double beds) $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) $5.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, *Manager*

Overlooks the Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park

Situated in the most beautiful part of the Back Bay District at the corner of Beacon, Charlesgate East and Marlboro Sts.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN
From June 1 to October 1

	Per Day
Single room, with bath	$3.00-$4.00
Double room, with bath	4.00- 6.00
Suites	$6 and up

Apartments in different combinations by the year or shorter periods at reasonable rates.
Very central location for visitors. Five minutes' walk to the Christian Science church.
Herbert G. Summers

Cliff Hotel
North Scituate Beach, Mass., P. O. Minot, Mass.
"On the Ocean Front"
$4.50 to $7 a day, American Plan
Sprinkler System Throughout
Golf, $1.00 and $1.50 per day.
One hour's motor ride from Boston.
ALL SPORTS *Same Management*

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue
The Distinctive Boston House

Comfort, charm and convenience characterize our homelike apartments. Plate luncheons, table d'hote dinners and a la carte service at rates consistent with quality and service.

C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

Riverbank Court Hotel
On Cambridge Bank of Charles River Basin

Cool, quiet, spacious, accessible. Located on Routes 1, 2, 28 and 38 at corner of Mass. Ave. and Harvard Bridge.

Transient and Permanent

An apartment hotel with atmosphere of home and complete hotel service. One, two and three rooms with bath with refrigeration. Ample parking space. One mile from The Mother Church in Boston.

WILLIAM N. DAVIS, Manager
University 2680 CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Exclusive
Brandon Hall Hotel
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Offers Newly Adjusted Rates
Unfurnished—Yearly Basis
Room and bath, $1.66 to $2.00 per day
Two Rooms and Bath $2.50 to $3.33 per day
Three rooms and bath, $3.60 to $5.25 per day
Furnished Combinations in Proportion
Rates in Our Attractive
AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM
Reduced to $19 per Week
Guests away three days or longer are not charged for board until their return to hotel
A. LeROY RACE, Resident Manager
Summer resort
Hotel Preston, Beach Bluff, Mass.
Offers Pre-War Rates

QUALITY—SERVICE
HOSPITALITY
at
Hotel Fensgate
BOSTON
Five minutes from The Mother Church
Large, cool rooms overlooking Charles River and the Esplanade. Superb Cuisine.
SEND FOR BROCHURE WITH COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

Hotel Bellevue
BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Cafeteria Restaurant
Rooms with bath $3.50 up

Men Only
VISITING BOSTON?
Stay With Us and Save Money
Technology Chambers
8 IRVINGTON ST.
Rates $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Near Back Bay Station

THE BEACONSFIELD
Brookline (Boston), Mass.

Beautiful Apartments in Different Combinations at reasonable rates.

A Homelike Hotel for the discriminating

160 feet above sea level.

Gilman M. Lougee, Mgr.

HOTEL SOMERSET
400 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.
In Residential Back Bay Section
ROOMS with BATH $3.50 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath at Special Summer Rates
Transient or Residential
European Plan Adjacent Garages
Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church
W. P. LYLE, Manager

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.
Rooms and suites, $2 to $8 a day
Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ

HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath $2.00 to $3.50 Double, $3.00 to $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
H. C. DEMETER

The Savoy
455 Columbus Ave. BOSTON
Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
Single $1.50, 2.00, 2.50
Double $2.50, 3.00
Suite for four $5.00, 6.00
All rooms with bath. Weekly rates.

Maine

Where to Go in September
CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGES
Bald Head Cliff
OGUNQUIT BY THE SEA, MAINE
Most beautiful spot in Maine. Homelike, quiet, yet near all sports such as Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Bathing, etc. Open to Oct. 1.
Much lower rates for September
C. E. WEARE, Prop.

NEWPORT HOUSE
The only Hotel on the Shore at
Bar Harbor, Maine
Attractive Rates for 1932
THOS. P. JONES, Prop. Write for Booklet

De Witt Hotel
LEWISTON, MAINE
offers gracious hospitality to the vacationist and traveler.
European Rates—$2.50 with bath, $1.50 with running water.
FRANKLIN E. HODGKINS, Prop.

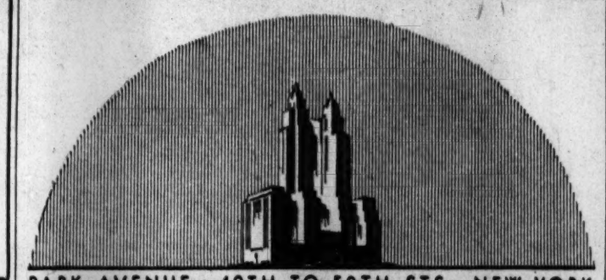
New York City

RALEIGH HALL
a Club Residence for Men

DAILY 50 UP PRIVATE BATH
WEEKLY 2 UP
WEEKLY 7 UP PRIVATE BATH $10 UP

105 W. 47th St., NEW YORK
Famous for its cheerful hospitality and clean, quiet, comfortable rooms. A Club home for Business and Professional Men. Complete Service. BRyant 9-7080.
C. VINCENT BLAIR, Mgr.

WHEN you visit a hotel or resort advertised in these pages, or answer a travel advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.



PARK AVENUE · 49TH TO 50TH STS · NEW YORK
THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA

There is a Waldorf that you see... and a greater Waldorf that you don't see... the tremendous service establishment. Only by staying there, can you appreciate its personal helpfulness, its practical advantages.

★

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

The COPLEY-PLAZA
Recognized as one of the finest hotels in the world, richly furnished and modern in every respect . . . located in historic Copley Square, probably the most accessible and attractive spot in Boston.
ARTHUR L. RACE
Managing Director

The PLAZA
Ideally located on Fifth Avenue at Central Park. The Plaza offers the highest standards of hospitality and cuisine. Near business, transportation, theatres, and shops, yet away from the noise of the city.
FRED STERRY, President
JOHN D. OWEN, Manager

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
that the Hotel
GOVERNOR CLINTON
•one of New York's Finest• gives more for your Money than any other Hotel
1200 ROOMS, EACH WITH RADIO, BATH, SERVIDOR, CIRCULATING ICE-WATER
FROM $3.00 DAILY
OPPOSITE PENNA R.R. STATION
B.&O. BUSES STOP AT DOOR
NEAR EVERYTHING
31st STREET and 7th AVENUE
NEW YORK

Background
College girls, art and drama students, business and professional women enjoy both the contacts and club facilities provided by the Allerton.

from $2 DAILY
$10 WEEKLY
Students floors at special rates.

Allerton
CLUB FOR WOMEN
130 E. 57th St., New York
GRACE B. DRAKE, *Manager*

On the same block with Second Church of Christ, Scientist
Hotel Cambridge
60 WEST 68TH ST.
NEW YORK
A most desirable residential hotel, catering to both transient and permanent guests, offering
EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE RATES FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.
1-2-3-room suites. Delightfully large airy rooms. Luxurious furnishings. Electric refrigeration.
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT
The Cambridge makes an ideal New York home for Monitor readers, owing to its refined atmosphere.

Quiet Murray Hill
offers a location of convenience and an address of distinction at the Hotel White in New York. Apartment hotel service makes this a luxurious home whether for a brief stay or permanently.
HOTEL WHITE
Lexington Avenue and 37th St.
NEW YORK CITY
M. P. MATHEWSON, Manager

MONITOR READERS
We have special rates for you at
Hotel Iroquois
NEW YORK CITY
Forty-fourth Street, one half block west from Fifth Avenue
Single room with bath . . . $2.00 up
Double room with bath . . . $3.00 up
M. E. Frits, Pres. and Treas. C. C. Soest, V. P. and Gen. Mgr. Hotel Frits Carlton, Boston, Mass., under same ownership.

New York State

In ALBANY, *at the*
DE WITT CLINTON

Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel . . . friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come . . . we'll make you happy.
knott hotel John J. Hyland, Manager

HOTEL CAMPBELL
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
$2.50 up, European
The only fireproof hotel in the city. First-class dining-room service
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS

300 rooms with bath $2.00 up
Hotel Touraine
A. A. ROHRER Managing Director
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mark Twain Hotel
ELMIRA, NEW YORK
200 Rooms, Each With Bath
Rates $2.50 Upward
ENTIRELY FIREPROOF

The Queensbury
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
European Plan 207 Rooms
"Coffee Shop"
ROBERT F. COLLAMER, Manager

Los Angeles

NEW ROSSLYN HOTELS
FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES
1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished, deep, soft beds—running ice water.
ROOMS, with bath.....$2.50 and Up
ROOMS, without bath.....$1.00 and Up
EXCELLENT MEALS MODERATE PRICES
Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone. Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby. Free Auto Buses meet all Trains.

Chicago

Apartment Hotel
Catering to a Select Clientele of Recommended Guests
A short or extended stay in THE FAIR "31" CITY will be more enjoyable here.
Association Reservations Now Being Made at Special Rates
Roof Promenade
Solarium Restaurant
Commissary, Valet and Beauty Salon
CHICAGO
Whitehall 6040

Cool Lake Breezes
In Summer particularly you will enjoy our location—our cool spacious rooms. Just a block from Lake Michigan and Lincoln Park, yet convenient to everything of importance in Chicago. A cosmopolitan hotel of highest character, with outstanding accommodations at decidedly attractive rates. Write for literature.

HOTEL
KNICKERBOCKER
Chicago
Walton Place (just East of Michigan)

A Serene Hotel Home
The recognized high character of Hotel Pearson—its quiet, cultured atmosphere—its loveliness—a location adjacent to the business, theater and shopping centers of Chicago, but away from the noise and grime—are a few of the features that make it the preferred Chicago hotel. Delightful, immaculate, modern rooms, suites or apartments with kitchen. An unusually attractive and fine dining room. An enjoyable walk or 5 minutes by motor coach from downtown.

Truly Attractive Rates
Will you please visit or write us?
HOTEL PEARSON
190 East Pearson Street
CHICAGO

Illinois

PEORIA
ILLINOIS
500 Rooms—500 Baths
Rooms start at $2.50 for one; $4.00 for two. 400 car garage. H. Edgar Gregory, Mgr
HOTEL PÈRE MARQUETTE

The Orrington
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
Famed for Its Food

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS' FAMOUS
St. Charles Hotel
One of America's Leading Hotels
ACCOMMODATING 1000 GUESTS
Reduced Room Rates
Meals at $2.50 per day... additional, if inclusive rate is desired
ALFRED S. AMER & CO. Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Send for descriptive folder. Map also for illustrated Mardi Gras and all transportation

Have You RENEWED YOUR SUBSCRIPTION to the Monitor?
Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

MARIETTA
HOTEL and APARTMENTS
802 N. Vermont Ave.
Opp. L. A. Junior College
LOS ANGELES
OL. 9551
Twin Beds
Electric Rfg.
Garages
C. F. LAUMAN, Managing Owner

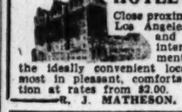
The Gaylord
AN APARTMENT HOTEL

Five Minutes' Walk from Ninth Church
Cafe Room Service
LOS ANGELES
Wilshire at Kenmore
M. A. Charlston, Mgr.

PARKWAY HOTEL
Los Angeles, Calif. F. N. LEVENS, Owner
WILSHIRE DISTRICT—South Coronado at 7th St. EVERY CONVENIENCE. A REAL HOTEL HOME. NEAR TWO PARKS. Close to Downtown, Hollywood, Theatres and Churches. RATES from $1.50 Day. 100 ROOMS.
SAVE THIS AD. IT'S GOOD for a FREE "YELLOW CAB" AUTO RIDE from all DEPOTS for REGISTERING GUESTS.

California

HOLLYWOOD
HOTEL CHRISTIE



Close proximity to downtown Los Angeles, the Beaches, and every place of interest and amusement, makes this the ideally convenient location. The utmost in pleasant, comfortable accommodation at rates from $2.00.
R. J. MATHESON, Manager

LAKE TAHOE
In the High Sierra at
Camp RICHARDSON
you will find everything to make a vacation thoroughly enjoyable. Hotel and completely furnished cottages. All modern equipment and every convenience. Address:
A. L. RICHARDSON, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

Hotel Harrison

OAKLAND, CALIF.
For those desiring quiet, dignity, comfort, at *Most Reasonable Rates.*
CLOSE TO EVERYTHING
RATES ON REQUEST

Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST CENTRALLY LOCATED FIREPROOF
HOTEL Ludy
So. CAROLINA AVE.-ATLANTIC CITY
A Beachfront Hotel, Just off the Walk

$5 UP DLY WITH MEALS
TODAY'S GREATEST HOTEL VALUE!
Offering Accommodations, Service, Cuisine and Hospitality that come only with 35 years of experience in catering to vacationists, at
SUCH LOW RATES
Fresh and Salt Water Baths—Three Ocean View Sun Decks—Vita Glass Solarium—Ocean Bathing from Hotel—Dining in bathing attire on Sun and Surf Terrace.
Fireproof Garage Attached.
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES.
R. B. LUDY, M.D.

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

The WILTSHIRE
VIRGINIA AVE., 300 Feet From Boardwalk
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
KNOWN FOR ITS EXCELLENT TABLE AND HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE
American and European Plans . . . All outside rooms. Running water, private baths, bathing from Hotel . . . Write for booklet and moderate rates.
WILTSHIRE Inc., Owners and Operators

CRAIG HALL
So. Illinois Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
A hotel of quiet distinction with a friendly feeling of home.
Our rooms are unusually large and cheerful, and our meals delicious.
Summer rates from $4 per day up. American plan. Free bathing direct from hotel. Write for illustrated folder, etc.

New Jersey

Silver Springs Hotel
East Shore Lake, Hopatcong, N. J.
Lackawanna R. R.
Rates, including room and meals, American Plan, $18 to $20 per week, $3.50 per day. Tourists accommodated. Address G. A. HUBER, P. O. Landing, N. J. Phone Hopatcong 252.

Travel

To CANADA

THE ONLY STEAMER LINE DIRECTLY ACROSS LAKE ERIE

... Make the MOST of your VACATION

TAKE the short route to Canada and the East. C&B Line steamers from Cleveland to Port Stanley, Canada, or from Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls . . . save miles and miles of needless, tiresome driving.

You'll enjoy the beauty and restfulness of Lake Erie aboard C&B Line daily and nightly steamers.

To PORT STANLEY, CANADA . . . leave Cleveland 8:30 A. M. Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, each week until September 5th.

To BUFFALO . . . leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M. nightly, arriving there 7:30 A. M.

Autos carried on both divisions at rates less than the cost of driving around Lake Erie.

Ask your Ticket Agent or Auto Club for details, or write us

THE CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO TRANSIT CO.
East 9th Street Pier Cleveland, Ohio

Australia

Scott's HOTEL
COLLINS STREET
MELBOURNE
GLADLY WELCOMES YOU TO AUSTRALIA AND TO VISIT BEAUTIFUL MELBOURNE
Single Bedrooms from . . . $2.00
Single Bedrooms with private bath and toilet . . . $2.76
Breakfast, luncheon and dinner à la carte.

Washington, D. C.

The DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Little Journeys from Washington
8. CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
A treasure spot of Virginia. Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson; Ash Lawn, home of James Monroe; Michie Tavern; the University of Virginia with its beautiful campus, Serpentine Walls, and room Poe used as a student—all should be visited.
NEXT WEEK—LURAY

The WILLARD
A hotel of highest distinction, located on famous Pennsylvania Avenue, at 14th Street. World renowned cuisine and service at very moderate rates. Special Luncheon $1.00 and $1.50 and Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50 and $2.50, in Crystal Room; also a la carte
COFFEE SHOP
Here you may enjoy a Special Luncheon at 75c, 85c and $1.00 and a Table d'Hote Dinner at $1.25; also a la carte.
FRANK S. HIGHT, President

DRIVE YOUR CAR RIGHT INTO ST. PAUL'S GREATER
HOTEL LOWRY
A STATS OPERATED HOTEL
"—and don't worry about your clothes or how you look—you can go from our 350-car ramp garage direct to your room without going through hotel lobby. Popular price Coffee Shop—500 Rooms—500 Baths. Circulating iced artesian water and radio service in every room. Rates: Single, $2.50 to $5; Double, $3.50 to $7. The Lowry is the Northwest's most popular hotel.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE CURTIS HOTEL
TARIFF
$2 AND UP
Largest in Minneapolis
"Radio in Every Room"

Pennsylvania

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
Chestnut Street at Ninth
PHILADELPHIA

Where guests are assured hospitality worthy of Philadelphia's notable traditions. 1200 Rooms, each with bath. Garage facilities.
Rates commence at $4
Horace Leland Wiggins
Managing Director

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE-BILTMORE HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
"LAND OF THE SKY"
Newest hotel in this famous resort
100 ROOMS 100 BATHS
European Plan Tourist and Commercial Restaurant in Building
DAILY RATES Single $3.00 up Double $5.00 up
On Appalachian Scenic Highway. All outdoor sports. Three golf courses. Send for interesting brochure. Willow Bornefeld, Manager.

WONDER HOTEL OF WASHINGTON
AMBASSADOR HOTEL
14th & K Down Town
radio in every room
swimming pool
handball court
FREE TO GUESTS
500 ROOMS FROM $2.00

S.S. LURLINE
SOUTH SEAS & ORIENTAL CRUISE
In the SPOTLIGHT *of* WINTER CRUISES
Coronation tour of a NEW *ship!*
Sails from
New York Jan. 12
San Francisco Jan. 27
Los Angeles Jan. 28
FARES, $1250 up
January to April, cruising in the exotic mildness of the South Seas and Orient! Direct call at Bali, Port Moresby and seventeen other fascinating Pacific ports. Optional to Angkor Wat.
Reservations now being made. Full details from your travel agency or our offices.
THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
MATSON LINE
215 Market Street.....San Francisco
730 South Broadway.....Los Angeles
535 Fifth Avenue.....New York City
230 North Michigan Avenue.....Chicago

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND
New low fares on the modern high-speed motor ship, Aorangi, and her running-mate, Niagara. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva.
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

Colorado

YOU WILL ENJOY
...THE...
Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

BROOK FOREST INN

A Swiss Chalet in Rocky Mountains. Riding horses. Altitude 8000 feet. Edwin F. Weiz, Brook Forest, Colo.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL
DENVER COLORADO
400 Rooms with Bath—Moderate Rates
NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES
Breakfast . 25c - 35c - 50c
Luncheon . 35c - 50c - 75c
Dinner . . 65c - 85c - $1

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL
15TH and YAMHILL
PORTLAND, OREGON
"Portland's Finest Residential Hotel"
Close to business district yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet. Excellent dining room. Rooms and suites with or without bath at moderate rates. Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are resident guests.
Under management of
MR. E. A. DICKINSON

Heathman Hotels
Your home when in
Portland, Oregon

Canada

DOMINION HOTEL
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
"Where the Best Costs Less"
Near Christian Science church and in Shopping Center. A guest of the Dominion enjoys all the comforts of home itself. 200 Rooms, 100 with Bath. Rates with Bath from $2.50. Without Bath from $1.50.
ENGLISH COFFEE SHOP DINING ROOM
STEPHEN JONES, Manager Owner

MANY ACTIVE STOCKS SELL OFF SHARPLY

Overdue Reaction Gives Market Setback and Closing Is Weak

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The stock market ran into the most severe selling flurry since the summer rally got under way, in the late trading today.

A wide range of issues lost 1 to more than 5 points. The late tone was weak, and the active selling in the last hour boosted the turnover to around 3,500,000 shares, despite midday quiet.

Case lost more than 10, and issues off 3 to 5 or more included United States Steel, International Harvester, American Can, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and others.

President Hoover's acceptance speech was widely discussed in Wall Street, but there was no agreement in speculative quarters as to its influence as a market factor.

The market had a substantial setback in the morning. But Hoover supporters said it had been entitled to it in view of the violence of the recent advance, and were inclined to praise the President's avoidance of any glowing comment on business which might have stimulated speculation.

Mercantile Reviews

The weekly mercantile reviews were again mildly cheerful. Dun's said, "Inquiries in many divisions of trade are enlarging, because of urgent needs and higher prices. Retail distribution is still curtailed, however, as is usual in midsummer."

Bradstreet's said that for the fourth week, optimism continued to constitute the big feature of reports from 55 leading cities. It noted some improvement in wholesale buying, but said retail trade about held its own, and heavy industries remained dull.

The market, according to broker-age gossip, appeared to have reached the stage of busy pool activity in all classes of shares. Public participation has been steadily on the increase, but brokers said they were impressed by the large amount of buying for cash. Rising prices, furthermore, had greatly expanded the potential purchasing power of marginal accounts.

The last of three railroad conferences this week was like its predecessors in failing of any spectacular results. Heads of the eastern trunk lines briefly discussed the consolidation plan, and adjourned to a later date without comment. The eastern roads yesterday, however, were understood to have selected representatives to meet with western heads in Chicago soon to discuss the wage matter.

Bonds Less Active

The bond market cut down its speed somewhat today although prices generally resisted profit-taking flurries, and held around their previously firm levels.

Trading in the lower-priced railway loans continued to hold the center of the speculative stage, and various maturities added a point or more to their gains of yesterday. Followers of the transportation group have been especially interested in the railway executives' meetings here this week.

Among carrier issues that firmed were some of Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Southern. There were some minor recessions, however, in scattered issues of Chesapeake & Ohio, St. Paul, Nickel Plate, Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

Strength in Baltimore & Ohio loans was attributed partly to reports that the company may anticipate its 4½ per cent maturity next year by a payment of half in cash and the remainder in new bonds.

American & Foreign Power 5s were again leaders in the utility section, and strength was shown by issues of American and International telephones, Postal Telegraph, Consolidated Gas and Pacific Gas. The industrials were quiet and steady.

United States Government obligations were slightly irregular. There were some moderate rallies in the foreign department, improvement being recorded by loans of Germany, Argentina, Japan, France and Italy.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Aug. 12	Aug. 11
20	Am Pneu 1pf	11½	11½	11½	
2481	Am T&T	113⅞	107⅞	107⅞	113⅝
25	Amoskeag	3	3⅞	3⅞	4
3300	Andes Pet	.08	.05	.07	.05
6	Big Sanf	14	14	14	14⅜
24	Bos El	76	73	73	78
11	Bos & Alb	94	94	94	93
20	B&M A sta	15	15	15	
29	B&M pr pf	30	28½	30	30
8	Bos Prov	125	125	125	
16	Con Sec	1	1	1	
60	Cop Range	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
365	East SS	7	6½	6½	7
227	E G&F pf	55	53	54	53
73	E G&F pr pf	62½	60	60	62½
35	Edison Elec	164¾	162¼	162¼	160¼
760	Em Asso	5½	5¼	5½	
25	First Nat S	50½	50⅛	50⅛	49¾
46	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞
200	Jenk Tel	.50	.45	.50	
100	Me Cent	9¾	9¾	9¾	
300	Mass Util	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
144	Nash	15⅜	14⅛	14⅛	15¼
25	NE Tel	99	97	99	96
580	No Butte	.65	.55	.65	.55
160	Pac Mills	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼
140	Quincy Min	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
275	Shawmut	7¼	6⅞	7	7
1309	Saone Web	13⅝	11⅝	12⅝	12⅛
30	Sull Mach	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
270	Swift & Co	12⅛	12½	12⅝	12⅝
65	Torrington	31½	31	31	31
240	Uni Found	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
125	Uni Gas	2½	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
2350	Utah Met	.80	.45	.45	.50
20	Util Eq pf	36	36	36	
100	Venez H	.75	.75	.75	.75
705	War Bros	6⅜	5	5	6¼

BONDS

$9000	Amoskeag 6s	50	50	50	
7000	Chi Jct 4s	81	81	81	81
1000	Hood Rub 7½s	55	55	55	

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Aug. 12—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Aug. 5	July 29
Gold	82,178,000	82,167,000
Sight balances abroad	3,365,000	3,384,000
Neb gills bt abroad	1,834,000	1,834,000
Com bills, France	2,921,000	3,810,000
Adv against securities	2,823,000	2,747,000
Neg bonds of af	6,620,000	6,620,000
Circulation	81,597,000	82,117,000
Tot cred cur accts	25,441,000	25,773,000
Treasury	1,588,000	1,107,000
Sinking fund	2,612,000	2,633,000
Private	20,998,000	21,707,000
Total sight liabilities	107,038,000	107,891,000
Ratio	76.77%	76.16%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 13	Aug. 12
3	1	..	Abitibi Pow & P	2300	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3¼	2⅛	..	Abitibi pf	100	5	5	5	4½
24	10	.30	Abraham & Str	100	17	17	17	17
5⅜	1⅝	..	Adams Express	3300	5⅜	5	5	5⅜
70	22	..	Adams Exp pf	10	51	51	51	
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	200	17½	16½	16½	17
3½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	300	4¼	3	3½	4
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	3100	9¼	8¼	8¾	8½
62½	30½	4½†	Air Reduction	12300	55	50¼	50½	51½
2	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	200	2½	2	2½	1⅞
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	29100	12⅛	10⅜	11¼	10⅝
3⅝	⅜	..	Allegany Corp	21000	2¾	2¼	2¼	2½
7⅝	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3100	5¼	4½	4¾	4⅝
10¼	⅞	..	Alleghany pf xw	1100	5¼	5	5	
6½	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1200	5¼	5	5	4½
13	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	10	13	13	13	14
18⅛	12⅞	6	Allegheny & W	100	18½	18⅞	18⅞	
89½	42½	6†	Allied Chem	11300	78½	72	73	78½
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	115	113	115	113½
13⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	12¾	10⅝	11	12¾
17¾	12	2	Amerada	1100	19¾	19	19½	19
7⅞	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
11½	5⅝	..	Am Bank Note	400	15¾	14	14½	16
1½	1	..	Am eBet Sugar	700	1½	1½	1½	1½
4½	⅜	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	5¼	5	5	
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	73½	73½	73½	
73½	29⅝	5†	Am Can	41000	58¼	50½	50¾	56¼
9¾	3⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	9⅝	8	8	9½
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	10	37⅞	34	34	38
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	30½	30½	30¾	31⅞
16	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	4300	19⅞	17⅝	18⅛	19
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2½	2	2	2¼
10½	2¾	..	Am European	100	8	7¾	7¾	8
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	75100	11⅜	8⅝	8¾	9¾
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 8	1400	19½	16¼	16¼	16
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	4100	22½	19½	20	18⅜
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	3700	16½	13½	13⅝	14
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	400	3	2⅝	3	2¾
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
21⅝	4	2	Am Ice	1200	9½	9	9	9½
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	100	43½	43½	43½	42½
8½	2½	..	Am International	37300	10½	8½	8½	8¾
⅝	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4	1	..	Am La Fr pf	80	2	2	2	1¾
10	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	1300	8½	8¼	8¼	9
44⅝	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	800	36	34⅞	34⅞	35
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅞
6⅝	6½	..	Am Metal	500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
19½	6	..	Am Metal 6%	100	16½	16	16	17
33	7⅞	1½	Am News	10	22½	22½	22½	22½
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	21800	10½	8⅝	8⅝	9¾
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	2100	36½	34	34	35½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1100	31	28½	29	28⅜
5½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	21400	9	8	8	9
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	5200	10½	9¾	9¾	10¼
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	200	22½	21½	21½	22
12	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
18⅜	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11200	19½	15⅜	15⅝	19⅜
83⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	8	7¾	7¾	8
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	50	60	60	60	
39¼	13	2	Am Sug Ref	1300	29½	27⅞	27⅞	29½
88⅛	45	7	Am Sug pf	100	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	
137⅝	75¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	44000	113⅞	106¼	106¼	113¼
25	5	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	11	11	11	
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	10	25	25	25	
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	3200	24¾	21½	21½	24¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	19	18	18	20
15⅝	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	2200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	26⅜	25¼	25¼	26⅛
5	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	3	3	3	
3¾	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4100	4⅞	3½	3½	3⅝
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	14100	9⅝	8	8	9⅜
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1500	12	11	11	11⅞
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
46	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	47½	46½	46½	48
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	3500	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅛	3⅜	..	Armour Ill B	3500	1¼	1	1	1⅛
14⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12½
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	7⅛	6	6	6¼
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	11400	48½	43	43½	48½
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	62½	62	62	62
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	1500	22½	20	20	22
12	5¼	..	Atl Gulf & W I	300	12	12	12	
16⅞	1⅜	1	Atl Refining	11100	19	17¼	17¼	18½
25½	2¾	..	Atlas Powder	100	12	12	12	12½
29½	12	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	68½	68½	68½	68½
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	25100	76½	63	64	76
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	3	3	3	3¼

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	7⅛	6½	6½	7
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	22	21¼	21¼	22½
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	11900	13⅛	11½	11¾	13
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	18¾	15	16	18½
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	1100	22	27¼	27¼	28
99½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	75	73	73	73
6¾	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	27200	6⅝	5⅞	6	6¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	100	24¼	23	23	24½
44¾	24½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	41	41	41	
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
62⅜	17⅜	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	61⅛	60¼	61⅛	61½
41⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	8500	11	8⅞	9	9½
24⅞	6	..	Best & Co	400	11¼	10¼	10¼	12
20⅜	1⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	7500	19½	16¼	16⅜	19⅜
44	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	40	37	37	39⅞
8⅝	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	10
65	45	7	Blumenthal pf	10	45	45	45	
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	500	11½	10½	10½	11⅞
51¼	21	5†	Bon Ami A	100	42	42	42	41
⅝	1⅛	..	Booth Fisheries	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
43⅝	20	2	Borden	4600	30	27½	28	29⅛
12⅝	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	1400	10¼	8¾	9¼	10
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	300	6⅛	5½	5½	6
10½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1⅛	⅛	..	Brockway	200	1⅛	¾	¾	1⅛
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	8200	28	25⅜	25½	27
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1300	65½	62	62	63⅜
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75	75	75	75½
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	460	32¾	32½	32½	
2	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
75	35	7	Bucyrus Epf	100	56	56	56	56
5	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	4	3¾	3⅞	4
6⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Buliard	600	6½	6	6	6½
3½	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	3⅛	3	3⅛	
22⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1½	½	..	Burns Bros B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1700	10⅜	9¾	9¾	10⅞
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	200	18½	18	18	18½
⅞	½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	2⅛	2¼	2¼	3
19	7	..	Byers	6300	16⅞	13⅞	14½	17

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	300	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
1	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	4300	1	⅜	⅜	
4½	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4	4	4	4
14¼	6	1.20	Canada Dry	2100	13⅞	11¼	11¼	13⅜
20⅝	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1600	13¾	12⅜	12⅜	13¼
20	10½	1	Cannon Mills	200	17½	17½	17½	17¼
62½	16¾	..	Case Thresh	26000	60½	46½	46½	60
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	71½	67½	67⅝	70¼
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	4800	12	10	10	11½
3⅝	⅞	..	Celotex Co	200	2⅞	2½	2½	2½
2¼	3⅛	..	Celotex ct	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
18	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	17	17	17	17
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	400	6	5½	5⅞	6
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	10	69	69	69	68
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	2900	13½	11⅛	11¼	12½
13⅞	3	..	Certain-Teed	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
7	1¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	4⅜	4	4	4⅞
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1700	13⅞	12½	12½	12½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	10900	22⅝	19½	19½	22
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	500	3¼	2¾	3¼	3½
15½	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	8	7½	7½	7¾
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	900	3⅞	3	3	3½
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	800	7¼	6½	6½	6⅞
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	5½	4¼	4¼	5½
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	8	8	8	9
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1400	7⅜	5½	5½	7⅜
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	11½	10¾	10¾	11½
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	13	11½	12	14
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	400	4⅞	3¾	3¾	4¾
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	7600	14¾	12¼	12⅜	14
28½	11½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¾
68	50	6½	City Ice & Fuel pf	40	60	59	60	58
85	40	5	City Investing	10	50	50	50	
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	900	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
8¾	3⅛	1	Clark Equipment	100	7	7	7	6
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	16	15½	15½	16
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	83	83	83	
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	7	6	6	6¾
11	4	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	11	11	11	
12⅜	2⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	8¼
22	4½	..	Colo & Southern	400	22	21	21	
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	17000	15½	13	13	14¾
79	46	6	Columbia G pf A	100	68	68	68	67
41⅞	13¼	2	Columbian Carb	7000	33	28	28½	32¾
10½	4¼	..	Columbia Pict	500	10¼	9⅛	9⅛	9½
31	11	.50	Comm Credit	800	7⅞	6¼	6¾	8¼
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	69	69	69	68
26⅛	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	300	21	20	21	20
27⅜	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	19½	19	19	19⅞
77	35½	2	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	76½	76½	76½	76¾
10¼	2½	.60	Comm Solvents	2000	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅝
4⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	16600	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
68½	22⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1700	51½	49	49½	49
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	800	10⅞	10	10	10¾
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2
11½	2¾	2	Consol Film I pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	20000	56⅜	55	52	55½
95	72¼	5	Consol Gas pf	100	91	91	91	90
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	700	6⅞	6½	6½	6¾
9	4	..	Consol Oil	20800	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	8½
11½	2¾	..	Consol Ry Cu pf	100	6½	6½	6½	5
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
99¼	79	8	SonsolOil pf	100	98	98	98	
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	1300	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	2800	30½	26½	27	29½
26	21½	..	Cont Insur	1800	17⅞	16¼	16½	16
10⅜	1¾	..	Cont Motors	1300	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
7⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	10600	7⅝	7	7	7⅞
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	125	124	125	121
4¾	1½	..	Coty	300	3⅞	3½	3½	3¼
23	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	19	19	19	
19½	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	17	17	17	
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	2400	4½	4	4	4
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	4300	14¼	12	12½	13⅜
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	25	25	25	22
2¼	⅛	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1¾	⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅜
17	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	12	11	12	9
2⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	34	34	3 4	34
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	300	15½	14⅜	14⅜	15½
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	69	67	67	68
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	4200	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1⅜
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	2½	2½	2½	2¾
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davidson Chem	1700	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
6	4	.60	Davega Stores	200	6½	6½	6½	6¼
15½	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	400	10⅝	10	10	11⅜
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	2500	68⅞	62	65⅞	65
28⅝	8½	..	Del Lack & W	1300	20	17	18	20¼
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	100	86	86	86	85¾
17½	12	1	Diamond Match	400	17⅛	17	17	17¾
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	2200	10⅝	10	10	9¾
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
13⅜	8	1	Douglas A	500	8½	8	8	8¼
12½	2½	..	Dresser B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
59¾	22	9	Du Pont de Nem	33700	39⅝	33¾	34¼	39⅜
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	200	96½	96½	96½	96½

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Rol Mill	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	8500	53¼	46¼	48	53¼
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	6½	5½	5½	6¼
1¼	⅛	..	Eitington Schild	400	¾	¾	¾	⅝
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	7300	18⅝	16	16	18⅜
2½	½	..	Elec Boat N	4000	1⅝	1	1⅜	1
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	2½	2½	2½	3
11	3⅜	.50	Elec Pow & Lt	41900	10⅝	8½	8⅝	9½
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	2400	31	28⅜	29	28⅜
51½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	1300	28½	24¼	24¼	27½
33¼	13⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	27½	27	27	27½
5½	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	1100	¼	¼	¼	¼
⅝	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	1300	14½	12⅞	14½	12
100	40	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	40	40	40	
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww

CATTLE AND HOG PRICES ARE HIGHER

All Grain-Fed Steers and Yearlings Near Season's Top—Lambs Easier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Livestock markets moved along on a rather even keel at the Union Stockyards this week, wild fluctuations being absent in all departments of the trade, cattle and hogs closing higher than a week ago, and lambs steady to a little lower, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Medium and heavyweight fed steers showed strong to 25 cents advances, while light steers and long yearlings are 25@40 cents higher compared with a week ago. Light heifer and mixed yearlings also gained 25@40 cents to make all classes of grainfed cattle figure as high as any time this season. Butcher she-stock closed around 25 cents higher.

The run of Southwestern and native grassers was considerably smaller than a week ago, and total cattle receipts for the week were the second smallest of the year. Bulls advanced 10-15 cents and vealers gained $1. Stockers and feeders advanced about 25 cents.

Several loads of medium and heavyweight steers sold at the week's top of $9.75, which price is equal to the season's high mark. The best yearlings on offer brought $9.50, and bulk of the longfed steers and yearlings sold at $8.50 upward. Shortfed and grassy kinds were mostly $4.50-$7.50. A few better qualified shortfeds were around the $8 notch.

Fed heifers bulked at $7-$8, best lightweights $8.10, with a sprinkling of over 850-pound averages upward to $8.50. The practical top on weighty sausage bulls was $3.50. Most vealers sold at $6-$7, selects $7.50.

The hog market closed 15-25 cents higher than a week ago, slightly reduced receipts and improved fresh pork trade aiding the market to advance. The late top was $5.05, with most good to choice 180-220 pounds averages $4.85-$5; 230-260 pounds, $4.55-$4.90; 270-325 pounds, $4.25-$4.55; 140-170 pounds, $4.65-$5; pigs, $4-$4.50; packing sows, $3.40-$3.85, smooth lightweights upward to $4.25.

Fat lambs are steady to 25 cents lower compared with a week ago. Good to choice western lambs brought $5.50-$6, and most good grade natives, $5.50-$5.75, extreme top $6.25. Native throwouts sold mainly at $3.50-$4. Slaughter ewes held about steady for the week, bulking at $1.50-$2.25.

Industrial Conditions In Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Optimism regarding future industrial conditions in Illinois was expressed at a meeting of the Illinois Industrial Council here yesterday. Executives from most of the important industrial centers in the State were present. No general increase in employment was reported, but improved sentiment which may be followed by tangible gains in the near future, was noted.

Material increases in stock and bond prices, the advance in commodity prices and the necessity for replenishing low stocks of raw materials and finished goods in the hands of manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, were given as hopeful signs. Other encouraging indicators were said to be the settlement of the mine wage controversy, a decrease in hoarding and a general improvement in confidence.

More than 3000 coal miners returned to work, after four months of idleness, yesterday, it is stated. Before the end of the month it is believed 25,000 will have resumed work, and many more thousands will find work, directly or indirectly, because of the mines reopening.

Business at the steel mills in Chicago has improved, it is reported, enough to put a number of men back to work in the last two weeks.

FORD MOTOR CLOSES MAIN PLANTS FOR VACATION PERIOD

DETROIT, Aug. 12—Ford motor shops and offices at Dearborn will enter vacation period beginning tonight and will resume Sept. 6, the Tuesday after Labor Day. A few thousand will be kept at work here during the interim. All the 35 American branches will continue in production on a three or four-day-week schedule.

Officials say the 1932 manufacturing program as outlined last spring will be followed without change throughout the year, and that sales of Ford Motor products in all parts of the country now amount to 42 per cent of national motor business.

The seasonal summer slump beginning in July relieved in part the double pressure of accumulated orders and new current sales, and with all 35 Ford branches now in production of the Ford V-8, supply of cars will continue undiminished.

U. S. GYPSUM CO. EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—U. S. Gypsum Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1932, net income of $963,789 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per-cent preferred stock, to $7 cents a share on the 1,218,349 shares of $20 par common stock, compared with $2,241,560 or $1.62 a share on 1,216,956 common shares in the first half of 1931.

INLAND STEEL COMPANY

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Inland Steel Company should be one of the first in the industry to go back on a profitable basis when conditions improve. Its plants are well concentrated and it has adjusted its operations so that it now can break even with a finishing mill rate of only about 30 per cent of capacity. Earlier this year the company needed at least a 40 per cent rate to stay out of the red.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE BOOKINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12—Business booked by Baldwin Locomotive Works and affiliated companies during July, according to consolidated order report, amounted to $385,000, compared with $463,000 in June and $1,823,000 in July, 1931. For the first seven months bookings were $4,301,000, compared with $15,236,000 in the like 1931 period.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	85	85
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	30	28
Alleghany Crp 5s '49	25	23½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	22¾	21½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	78½	78
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43	41½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77	75½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	63¼	62
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	2	2
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90	89
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104	104
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103¼	103¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99¾	99
Amer T&T 5s '65	99½	98¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105	104⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92½	91⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92⅛	91½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	77	77
Armour Co 4½s '39	75	75
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70	70
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta reg	78	78
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88½	88¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	25	24½
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	18	18
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	33¾	33¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76	75
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	56	56
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	35	35
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	99⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78½	78
Balt & Ohi 4s PLEWV div '41	73	73
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67	64
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	38½	36¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	49¼	47¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ref Swin div '50	75	72¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	87¼	87¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	49¼	49
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	56	55
Bangr & Aroos 5s '43	85	85
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¼	104¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104	103½
Beth Steel pur on 5s '36	93¾	93
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	89	89
Bostn & Maine 4½s '61	68½	69½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	70⅛	70⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70¾	70¾
Botany Cns Mills 6½s '34	8½	8½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104	104
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¼	103⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '49	104¼	103⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87	86¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	100¾	100½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	77	77
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105½	105½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97¼	97¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	54¼	52⅝
Bush Term con 5s '55	52⅞	50
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	63⅛	63
Calif Fruit P 5s '48	68	68
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84½	84½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89⅞	89¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89½	89¾
Can North 4½s '35	96⅜	96⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	102⅝	102⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	104	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	65¼	65
Can South 5s A '62	81	80
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	29¾	29¾
Cen New England 4s '61	73⅜	73⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	63¾	63¾
Cent Steel Co 8s '41	87	87
Certainteed 5½s '48	36	35
Ches Corp 5s '47	62	60
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93⅞	93½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102⅞	102⅝
Chicago B & Q 3½s III div '49	85	85
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15	14⅞
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	47	46
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	30¼	30
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	29	29
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	55⅜	55⅜
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	63½	63½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	65	64
Chicago M&StU gen 4¾s '89	65½	65½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9¼	9¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	30	29⅜
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	59⅞	59⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	30⅞	30⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	27	25¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	67¼	67¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	34⅞	33¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s '36	73¼	73¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	31⅜	30⅞
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	70	68½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	45	43
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	39	38
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	26¾	25½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	94	93½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99¾	99¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	72	72
Childs Co 5s '43	33	30
Chile Copper 5s '47	49⅛	46
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	92¾	92¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2030	97	97
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	65	65
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	53	53
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	72½	72½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	75	74⅞
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	77¾	77¾
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	55	54¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	78	78
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	79⅛	78⅞
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92¾	92¾
Com RR & Lt Co 4½s '54	90	90
Con Gas 4½s '51	92¾	92½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¾	103½
Container Corp 6s '46	36	36
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	23¾	23½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	38	38
D & H Hudson rfg 4s '43	83	82¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	92	90½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '67	90½	90½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	84⅜	84⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	45⅞	45¼
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	50	45
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	20	18½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	25	23⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	86
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	98
Edison Ill Co o fBklyn 4s '39	99⅜	99⅜
Elk Horn Coal 7s '31 war	4⅞	4⅞
Erie RR ref 5s '67	34	32½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	48½	48½
Erie RR ref 5s '75	34	32
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	70	70
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	33	32
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	77	77
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	65⅜	656⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¼	3¼
Goodrich 6s '45	52	50
Goodrich 1st 4½s '47	81	81
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	79
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99¼	99¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103½	103½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	56	56
Great Northern 5s '73 C	59⅜	59⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	78¾	76
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	42	42
Hackensack Water Co 5s '77	87	87
Har Riv Pv 4s '47	80	80
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37	36½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	51½	51
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82½	82½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101½
Ill Central 4s '52	58	58
Ill Central 4s '53	43	42¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	55	55
Ill Central 4¾s '66	44¾	43¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	73⅜	72
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	44½	40⅞
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45⅞	42½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¼	97½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	76½	76½
Inter Hydro El 6s '46	41¼	41
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42⅜	42⅜
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	6	6
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5¼	5¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	52½	52
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	52	51½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	31½	31
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65	64⅜
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	34	34
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	8	7½
Int Paper 6s '55	26½	24½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	42	41¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48½	46
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	46½	44½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	50⅝	50
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	95⅞	95½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60	60
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	55½	55⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87	87
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	44½	40
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	73¼	73¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	71½	70
Laclede Gas 5½s D	71½	69
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¾	6¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	45	44¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	84	84
Long Island 5s '34	88¾	88⅜
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37½	37
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '42	99⅞	99⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	85½	85½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	59	59
Manion Steam 8 6s	40	40
Meade 6s '45 ww	9	8
Metro Edison 4½s '68	78	75
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	87	87
Metro Ws 4s	16	15½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91½	91½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	82¾	82¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	54½	54½
Mo Ill 5s '50	33	33
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	77½	77½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40	39¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	20	19½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	36	36
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	35	34½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	34½	34
Mo Pacific 5s I '80	34¾	34
Mo Pac 5s I '81	38	34
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	20¼	19
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	6½	6
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	9½	7½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83	83
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	73	70
Nat Dairy Prod 3½s '48	89¼	88¾
Nat Steel 5s	79	78½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	98¾	98
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	69½	69½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	69	69
N O T & M 5s B '54	29	29
N O T&M NE 4½s	44½	37
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	73¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	72	72
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	77	76
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	52¾	51
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	52½	52½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	56½	55½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	77	75¼
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	74	74
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	29	27½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	31	30
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	51½	50¼
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	80	79½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42	41
NY Edison 5s C '31	104¼	104⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110⅛	110⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	50	49
NY NH&H 4½s '67	68	68
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	83	83
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	40½	40½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	38	38
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	94	94
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101⅜
Niag Share 5½s '50	66	66
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5¾	5¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92½
North Am Co 5s '61	83	82½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	80	80
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	81	81
Nor Ohio 5s '45	40	39½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	85½	85½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84	83
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	98¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	16	16
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	66	66
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	79½	79½
Otis Steel 6s '41	33½	33½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¾	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	28⅜	28⅜
Paramount Public 5½s '50	29⅞	29
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	13½	13½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	53	53
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	34	34
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	36¼	36
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88¾	88¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	93½	93
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	63⅝	62½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	76⅞	76
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	76½	76½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	77	77
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	85	84½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98¾	98
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	95	95
Pere Marquette 5s '56	55	52½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	47	46
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	76	75
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84½	82½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90½	90½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	106½	106½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	49⅝	48½
Phil Railway 4s '37	20	20
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	97½	97
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60⅞	59¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31	29½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	42	42
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91¼	90½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	99	99
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98	98
Pure Oil 5½s '37	82	82
Pure Oil 5½s '40	78½	78¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	70	70
RKO Gt P pd	68¾	66¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	81	80
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	76	76
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	52	50½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	20	20
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	27¼	27¼
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	40	40
Rochester Gas 4½s	90	90
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	99	99
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	40¾	40¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	58	57
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12¾	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8½	8¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	13½	12½
St Louis SF 1st 4s '89	78	78
St Louis SW con 4s '32	31	29
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	36	36
St Louis SW 5s A '41	99	98¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85	85
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	62½	62½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	5	4¾
Seabd A L 6s ct	4½	4½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	37	35½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84½	83¾
Shell Union 5s '47	83¼	83
Shell Union 5s ct vw '49	83¼	83
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93	92¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	96⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	99	98½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	70½	70½
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¼	100¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	72½	72⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	55	55
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	52¾	52¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	52	51¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	71½	71½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	37	34
Southern Ry rcon 5s '94	75½	75½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	42⅞	42⅞
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	47½	42⅞
Spokane I E 5s '55	23½	23½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93¾	92½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96⅜	96
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	76	76
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	89¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave 5s '37	90	90
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	29½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅛	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94¾	94¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	82	81¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83½	83½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	83½	83½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	47	46½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80½	80
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	34	32
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	36½	35
Vanadium 5s '41	49½	48
Vir El Pow Co 5½s	96	96
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87	87
Wabash RR 1st 's '39	72	72
Wabash RR 5s B '76	9	9
Wabash RR 4½s '78	9	9
Wabash RR 5s D '80	10½	10½
Walworth 6s '45	20	20
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	21	21
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	25½	25½
West Pa Pw 5s A '46	33	33
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101¾	101¼
West Shore 4s 2361	74	74
Western Electric 5s '44	95½	95½
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	58
Western Maryland 5½s '77	53½	53½
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	75½	75½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	37⅞	37⅞
Western Union R E 4½s '50	70½	69¾
Western Union 5s '51	73¾	72
Western Unin col 5s '38	77	77
Western Unin 6½s '36	88	87
Western Union 5s '60	70	69¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	55	55
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	28	28
Wilson & C 1st 6s '41	83½	82½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40	39½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	30	29½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	65	65
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66½	65½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 12	Aug 11
3½s '47	100.31	100.24	100.31	100.28
1st 4¼s '47	1001.11	10.7	101.11	101.12
1st 4¼s reg	101.5	101.4	101.5	
4th 4¼s '38	103.	102.26	102.31	102.30
4th 4¼s reg	102.27		102.27	
4th 4¼s '38	98.15	98.8	98.16	98.16
US 3¼s '49	99.16	99.7	99.8	99.16
US 3¼s '43 Mar	100.28	100.24	100.24	100.28
US 3¼s '43 June	101.	100.26	100.28	100.30
US 3¼s '47	100.30		100.30	100.26
US 4s '54	104.13	104.8	104.8	104.12
US 4¼s '52	107.15	107.10	107.12	107.11

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	22¼	21½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8	7¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	11	11
Antioquia 7s D '45	102	102
Antioquia III 7s '57	7¾	7½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	38⅜	38⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42	40½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	42⅜	41½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	42⅜	41¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	42½	41¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42	40¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	42¼	41¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	42	41½
Australia 4½s '56	64½	64¼
Australia 5s '55	71⅛	70¾
Australia 5s '57	71⅛	70
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86½	86½
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	90	90
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49¼	49
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅜	96½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	99¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104½	104½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33⅜	33½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	39	39
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40½	40¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4	4⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6¼	6¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¾	104½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15	15
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¼	18¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22	21½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	55	55
Brisbane 6s '58	62	61½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27	26¾
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	30	30
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24¾	24¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	24⅜	24⅜
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	35⅞	35⅞
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23¼	23¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96¾	96¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82	82
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96⅜	96⅜
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9¼	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8⅞	8⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8⅞	8⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8½	8¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	7	7
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	33½	33½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '49	33½	33⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	34¼	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34¾	34¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	68	68
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	14	12
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	81	81
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	81½	81½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¼	39¾
Cundi (Rep) 7s '57	15	14⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68¾	68½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	78	78
Denmark (King) 6s '42	82½	82
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	82½	82½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	80	80
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '1st '40	48	48
Domini (Rep) 5½s '2d '40	46½	46½
Dresden 7s '45	41	41
Duke Price Power 6s '66	54¼	53
Finland 5½s '53	55¼	55¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	55¾	55½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	60½	60½
Frankfort 6½s '52	32	32

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Self-Help or Crutch!

IT IS undoubtedly understood by the public that the economic legislation passed by Congress at the last session was of an emergency character, and some of it in the nature of a last resort. The $300,000,000 unemployment relief fund available to states may be considered of that character. The maximum that any one state can draw is $45,000,000. Seven states, if permitted, could deplete the fund. Clearly the states should go lightly with this privilege. Self-help should precede government help. Only where a state finds it absolutely impossible to meet its obligation should it dip into the easy-money trough which stands so invitingly open to such as throw up their hands in acknowledged defeat

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

PAYING GUESTS
(Continued)

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privilege, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS. C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

OLD MYSTIC MANOR
OLD MYSTIC, CONN.—Quiet, attractive country place; near ocean and lake; tennis; excellent table; booklet.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured enviroment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Service Laboratory
433 CAMBRIDGE ST., ALLSTON ALG. 9367
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS ON ANY MAKE OF RADIO. QUICK SERVICE.

RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Nicely furnished boardwalk apartment and rooms, reasonable, facing ocean. F. L. G., #10 McCrory Apartment, New York, and Boardwalk.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, WEIRS, N. H.
Ownership-Management
Pleasant View House, lake front, clean rooms, meals you will enjoy, bathing beach in front, golf course near by; weekly rates $18 to $21 double; booklet on request. May we have your patronage, please?

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front new, attractive small apartments and guest rooms; sun-deck. MIR-A-MAR, 4th at Beach. Phone.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOME FOR ELDERLY MEN
GREENFIELD, MASS.—Private. For details address MRS. LUCY E. GODDARD, 32 High St.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., The Harvey House, 2020 F St. N. W.—Tourists' home, centrally located, high class rooms, modern equipment; suits for low rates by day or week.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up.
304 W. 112th St. N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

BOSTON, MASS., Comm. Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Front room with running water, reasonable price, to business woman. Tel. Comm. 4178.

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at the Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large veranda. Tel. 4407, Greenfield.

DOUBLE, single room next bath, comfortably furnished; southern family, convenient church, subway; business people; $12, $7. 606 West 116th St. (Apt. 53), New York City. Un. 4-1032.

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th, Apt. 71—Large, light, airy, comfortable room, running water, elevator; board optional; suitable 1-2; quiet American home; near church, Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101st—Desirable front room; fine environment; cooking privileges. ELLIS, Acad. 2-2912.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Immaculate single, double, front; shower, elevator; temporary, permanent; weekly, monthly rates. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 175 Macdougal St.—Light, airy rooms for ladies; furnished and unfurnished, in beautiful house near Washington Square.

NEW YORK CITY, 70th (2025 Broadway), 4-G—Lovely rooms for particular guests; permanent, transient; elevator, piano; $7 up.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., 1114 Washington Ave.—Comfortable room $5; private family; school, church; breakfast optional. MUSTOE, Pelham 1708-W.

SINCLAIR INN (Open All Year)
European and American Plan
Portsmouth, N. H. 283 Middle Street

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 214 Fort Pleasant Ave.—Nicely furnished front room next to bath; separate entrance. Tel. 3-4204.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Christmas Cards Sell Easily
No experience necessary; largest manufacturer in east inaugurating "DOUBLE-PROFIT" plan; exclusive box assortment, retailing $1.00, costing you 50c; personal line supreme; up to 40% commission; samples on approval. SILVER SWAN STUDIOS, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

GENTLEMAN—Executive, secretary, extensive and varied business experience, excellent connections, seeks opportunity to serve. Write Box C-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MAN, 35, willing to serve, courteous, honest, conscientious; experienced in general office, statistical work, some selling; experienced driver; married, 3 children; willing to do anything. X-53, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REGISTERED ARCHITECT, university graduate, 9 years' responsible executive experience, wants architectural work, or teaching, in U. S. or any foreign country. P. L. WOOD, 60 Main St., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to elderly lady. Christian Scientist preferred; willing to do light housework or sewing. Write Box K-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED saleslady wishes position in high-class dress shop or millinery store. Write Box S-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEMOTHER or housekeeper by gentlewoman of ability, experience with great love for children; would consider post as companion to lady. Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN with 5 years' experience in gift shop buying and selling desires opportunity to serve in similar business in New Jersey or New York City; helpful ideas; faithful service; grateful for steady or part-time work; references. Address Box X-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y., or phone Orange 5-4963.

SUMMER BOARD

LONE CEDAR LODGE, Lyme, N. H.—$15 weekly; ideal spot in the hills; a country home with every convenience; delicious food; beds built for sleep, open fireplace; booklet.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven-on-Shrewsbury, N. J., vicinity Asbury—Country estate; tennis, bathing, fishing; $15-$18; children half; booklet. VANHORN.

WINNEPESAUKEE HOUSE
WEIRS, N. H.—Table supplied daily with fresh products from our own farm; rates reasonable. Tel. Weirs 3612.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

IRMA WILLIAMS, VIOLINISTE
Available as soloist for Concerts, Musicales, etc
Artistic Instruction. All Grades Accepted
1729 Caton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Buckminster 2-0425

MAINE

AUBURN

OUR SHOES
Satisfy the man or woman who is looking for
STYLE—COMFORT—QUALITY
VARNEY'S SHOE STORE
50 COURT STREET

Colonial Gasoline and Oils
Shell Gasoline and Oils
Greasing and Free Crank Case Service
MITCHELL & BRIGGS
177-181 TURNER STREET

Summer Visitors
in Central Maine
do your marketing at
OLFENE'S in Auburn
"The Most Complete Line of Fresh Foods in Maine"

QUALITY at Prices
You Can Afford to Pay
Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, guaranteed. You will save by looking at our goods.
WILLS & HICKS, *Jewelers*
WARD KILGORE, Prop. 94 COURT ST.

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SON
Meats and Provisions
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
26 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES
Soda Fountain Service with
Special Luncheon Suggestions

BANGOR
(Continued)

The DYE HOUSE of Experience
Fellows
18 Clinton St Tel 5167
173 State St. 2-0782

The Coffee House
LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEA SUPPER
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

Rines Co.
43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
Also Gloves, Bags and Accessories

BAR HARBOR

The Elite
Dry Cleansing Company
(METHODE FRANCAISE)
Wearing Apparel—Laces
Embroideries—Draperies
Rugs—Furniture
5 NEWTON WAY Telephone 332

Bar Harbor Motor Co.
Operating Hancock County's Leading Garages, Offering A Quality of Service That Counts
Storage Capacity 250 Cars
BAR HARBOR ELLSWORTH

J. H. BUTTERFIELD Co.
Meats and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
BAR HARBOR, ME. PALM BEACH, FLA.

GREEN *and* COPP CO.
Heating and Sheet Metal Work
RANGES, FURNACES,
KITCHEN FURNISHINGS
33 Main Street Tel. 30

LEWISTON

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE of canned and bottled foods which make the planning of picnics and lunches easy. Canned meats, vegetables, relishes, fruits and berries and beverages.
Boston Tea Store
18 LISBON STREET

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
Lamey-Wellehan
LEWISTON

WE SELL
Cities Service Heating Oils
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
College and Sabattus Streets Tel. 3750

Home Cooked Food
In a clean Maine Bakery
LEWISTON HOME BAKERY
131 Lisbon Street, Lewiston
AUBURN HOME BAKERY
182 Court Street, Auburn

Come In and See
our assortment of high grade canned goods and fresh fruit and vegetables, to help you decide what to serve for appetizing meals on these hot days.
FRED I. WILLS
50 ASH STREET Tel. 1000

PORTLAND

QUALITY
at Moderate Prices
We refuse to be stampeded into buying or selling anything but QUALITY merchandise. Our reputation for quality has been maintained for over half a century and we believe that satisfaction only comes through quality.
OWEN, MOORE & CO.
PORTLAND STATE OF MAINE

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST.
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
Tel. Forest 4364
142 HIGH STREET
New Congress Bldg.

DOW & STUBLING
JEWELERS
Maine Tourmalines Gifts
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
595 CONGRESS STREET

LEON L. SMITH
Insurance Service
613 CHAPMAN BUILDING
PORTLAND, MAINE

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

A New Service in Table Flowers
For as little as $1.50
we deliver a colorful arrangement of flowers ready to put in your favorite bowl.
Phone Arl. 3090—3091
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS

WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
R. W. SHATTUCK & CO.
Hardware, Cutlery, Kitchen Furnishings
470 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Arl. 0114

BELMONT

Now Is the Time
for all good men to come to the aid of their coal bins.
We Have
NEW ENGLAND COKE Contracts
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
FRED E. POOR, President
Coal—New England Coke—Ovoids—Wood—Lime
Cement—Sand—Imported Welsh Anthracite
YARD AND MAIN OFFICE
Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.
Telephone Belmont 1200
Branch Office: 60 Trapelo Rd., Belmont, Mass.

BELMONT
(Continued)

FISKE'S
Summer Candies That Are Delicious
Ice Cream Made of Real Cream ONLY
OUR LUNCHEONS
Prepared by a Real Cook
FISKE'S CANDY SHOP
501 COMMON STREET PAYSON PARK

YOUNG'S MARKET
24 LEONARD ST., BELMONT CENTER
Fancy Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit and Groceries
We invite your inspection. Phone service, Bel. 0845 and 0846. *Delivery Service.*

BOSTON

ROMAN
Now Is the Time for

Aroma Oil Permanents
$12 and $15
FACIALS
565 Boylston St., at Copley Square
Phone Commonwealth 8146

COSTUMES and WIGS
for all occasions
FOR RENTAL
George Washington Bicentennial Costumes a specialty.
HAYDEN COSTUME CO.
Est. 1868 J. M. VINE, Prop.
786 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Hairdressing
W. RITTER
Room 725 Colonial Bldg.
Han. 0318

The RED BARN
Grain Bin
(Old) BOYLSTON CENTER, MASS.
Phone 89
SPECIAL DINNER
Bridge Luncheons Afternoon Teas

Marinello Guild Beauty Shop
Zotos Permanent Wave
No Machine
No Electricity

FREIDA E. LOVEJOY
Telephone Liberty 9608
920 Little Building, Boston

Emeline Beauty Shoppe

Self-Setting Permanents, $7
Other Methods, $8
All Branches of Beauty Culture at reasonable prices.
Liberty 7267 Room 202
26 WEST STREET

Harriet R. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042

Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving. Haircutting.
Shampooing. Manicuring. Facials.

Alice W Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

THE
Adorable Shop
177 MASSACHUSETTS AVE
FROCKS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
PRICES VERY REASONABLE

A Beautiful Permanent $10-$15
ARTISTIC HAIR CUTTING under Personal Supervision of
FRITZ RITTER *of the*
Braemore and Kenmore. New thrift prices at Kenmore.
Ken 0392 Ken 7673

Uptown Shoe Repair Co.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Shoe Repairing and
Hat Cleaning—Shine
All Work Guaranteed
240 HUNTINGTON AVE., COR. MASS. AVE.

BRAINTREE

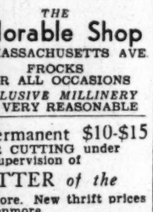
PETRO-NOKOL
OIL BURNERS
Hanson-Gates Range Burners
Plumbing and Heating
W. D. AITKEN JR.
15 FRONT ST., Weymouth Tel. 0217

85 cents
The new low price for "Gotham Adjustables" Chiffon Sheer Hose, Sheer from top to toe, formerly $1.00 now 85c.
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
STORRS SQUARE, BRAINTREE

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S



Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

HIGH IN QUALITY
Yet Low in Price
Upholstering of every description. Best references furnished. Will call anywhere with samples and estimate cost. For more information call, write, or phone.
H. OSCAR UPHOLSTERING COMPANY
124 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
ASPinwall 8264 Open Evenings

CAMBRIDGE

Colburn, Jeweler
Has Moved From 10 to 14 Boylston Street
HARVARD SQUARE

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

Summer Clearance Sale
A. C. Keith & Co
Sportswear
8 BRATTLE STREET
Also Announce
the Opening of Their Summer Shop
Eastern Point Rd., East Gloucester

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

SUPER-VALSPAR
and Clear Colors
Dries in Four Hours
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 6760

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BIRDSEYE SPECIALS
can be found at
SAGE'S MARKET
every week
60 CHURCH STREET Porter 2200

CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
"Everything Electrical"
37A BRATTLE ST. 75 NEWBURY ST.
University 1160 Commonwealth 0385
CAMBRIDGE, MASS BOSTON, MASS

WHITING & MORRIS
CAMBRIDGE APARTMENTS
Choice locations, low rentals.
WHITING & MORRIS
1374 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Porter 1380

Mrs. Lila H. Gray
146 MT. AUBURN ST.
Couldn't I fix that dress you bought that isn't quite right somewhere—or look over the one you might wear this Fall if it had a new touch? Prices on such work to suit customers. Univ. 5802

and COCOMALT
for summer refreshment
Frank P. Merrill Company
GROCERS
1673 MASS. AVENUE
Univ. 5600

FLOWERS
Fruit, Vegetables
Member F. T. D.
BRATTLE SQ. FLORISTS
29 Brattle Street
Univ. 10116

Ford
New Ford Improved 4 and V8
Cambridge Authorized Dealer
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE

The Harvard Service Station, Inc.
COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
Brake Service Storage Tires and Tubes
Lubrication Batteries
Washing and Polishing
PAN-AM Gasoline and Motor Oils
Just Around the Corner in Brattle Square
PORter 1500
"AT THE TWO WHITE TOWERS"

CENTERVILLE
on CAPE COD

Centerville Market
at the Four Corners
QUALITY FOOD
FREE DELIVERY Hy 2006-W
Operated by W. K. Hutchinson Company
Special—Fresh Dressed Broilers

FALL RIVER

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
198 South Main Street

FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
992 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CLEANSING
at Reasonable Prices
We do all kinds of pleating.
Articles called for and delivered free.

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 737

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

Anna Harlow Hairdressing Shop
3 DAY STREET Tel. 2432
Leon Oil and Realistic Permanents
Finger and Marcel Waving

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish
Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

Fitchburg's Most Complete
Coat and Dress Depts. at
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
Opposite R. R. Station

PENNY BRYN SHOPPE
558 MAIN STREET Phone 1854
CHICKEN PIE or
ROAST CHICKEN to Order
Many varieties of Pie and Cake

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
800 MAIN STREET

Exclusive Agents for
Drew Arch Rest Shoes
Reduced to $6.95
GEORGE BROS., 386 Main St.

FRAMINGHAM

Quality Furniture
at
Lowest Prices in 25 Years
LEWIS FURNITURE CO.
73 IRVING STREET

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
WARREN E. HENDERSON
41 HOLLIS STREET

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
BROWN'S SHOE SHOP
133 MAIN STREET, GLOUCESTER

Reynolds and Leary
Distinctive Wearing Apparel
Summer Coats, Summer Suits
Daytime, Sports, Evening Dresses
Cotton Dresses of the better kind
Beach Pajama Suits, Golflex Sport Clothes
10 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 1404

The Josephine Corset Shoppe
Corsets, Silk Underwear and Hosiery, Children's Frocks, Elizabeth Arden's Venetian Toilet Preparations
12 PLEASANT ST., GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Busy Bee Restaurant
Quality, Quantity, Service
Satisfaction, Economy
The taste that lingers *"sweet as honey"*
84 MAIN ST., GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The WHITE GULL
F. S. CHADBOURNE, Proprietor
67 ESSEX AVE., Route 121, Gloucester
SHORE DINNERS
STEAK AND CHICKEN
A La Carte Service Telephone 1148-M

GREENFIELD

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N.
LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664
Greenfield, Mass.

Corsiglia's *Toiletries*
SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
Candies 2 STORES Ice Cream
349 MAIN STREET 24 FEDERAL STREET

HERBERT G. GASS
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
and DESIGNING
REPAIRING AND REMODELING
Homes of Distinction
Estimates cheerfully submitted
Bernardston Road Tel. 4048, Greenfield

The Newcomb Hardware Co.
We have a complete line of SPORTING GOODS, GOLF, TENNIS, BASEBALL, FISHING TACKLE. A new line of Bicycles and Velocipedes.
289 MAIN STREET Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
"On the New Bridge"
Haverhill
Glenwood Ranges—Simmons' Bedding—Bird's Rugs—Philco Radios—Curtains and Draperies—Armstrong's Linoleum—Bigelow Sanford Rugs

DOLLAR DAYS
Aug. 19-20
Our entire stock of Men's, Women's Children's Shoes Marked Down.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK ST. Opp. Essex Nat. Bank

Typewriters

Sold, Rented and Repaired
THE
Stationery Shop
27 Washington Square
Tel. 1472

PERCY A. CALLAHAN
Painting and Paper Hanging
CEILING WORK
80 Lincoln Ave. Phone 4266W

The Nash Beauty Shoppe

EUGENE—REALISTIC
Permanent Waving
Artistic Hair-Cutting, Dyeing, Marcel and Finger Waving. For Appointment Phone 5641.
16 MERRIMACK STREET

Store No. 3
Open about Sept. 1 at
64 MAIN STREET, AMESBURY
Fine Chocolates, 50c; 24 different pieces with real Fruit Creams. Mail Orders Filled.
TUSCARORA SWEET SHOPS
52 WINTER—8 WASHINGTON STREET

Best Quality Vegetables
Meats and Groceries

TAYLOR'S MARKET
18 WINTER STREET Tel. 230

ALEMITE LUBRICATION
SOCONY GAS
WASHING and POLISHING
FIRESTONE TIRES
LESLIE W. GAQUIN
PALACE PARKING SPACE
Rear 19 Main Street

HOLYOKE

Musebeck Shoes
Are Designed Scientifically
They Give Perfect Foot Support and Comfort, $8.00
N. BAILY 168 High Street

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

1-2, 1-3, 1-4 Off Regular Prices
on MEN'S SUITS. This includes our worsteds and blue serge. Suitable for year round wear. Balance of summer sport suits $13.95.
A. T. GALLUP, Inc.

HYDE PARK

D. P. SIMPSON
MEATS—GROCERIES
PROVISIONS
FREE DELIVERY
Tels. H.P. 0420-0421

LAWRENCE

Our four-piece
TWEED SWAGGER ENSEMBLES
have gay JERSEY BLOUSES
$16.75
Coat, skirt, blouse and a hat to top it off. Smart tailored tweeds.
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Visit Our New Ice Cream Pavilion
At the Reading-Wakefield Line
TORRE'S

LEXINGTON

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Official Brake and Light Station No. 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1090
DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

Lexington Fruit Co.
Fruits—Vegetables
1740 MASS. AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0789

ARTHUR'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP
Arthur B. Field, *Proprietor*
We Repair All Makes of Automobiles
851 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 1070-W

BEVERAGE SETS, $1.25
Color Band Glasses, 6 each of 3 sizes. New style, attractive.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Lexington 0300

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800

SELTZER
THE LEXINGTON TAILOR
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1353 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

LOWELL

IMPORTED FABRIC GLOVES
Samples and Close-Outs
All $1.00 Values, 50c pr.
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

O'HEIR'S
August Furniture Sale
Special Values for Dollar Days . . .
Visit this greatest of Furniture Sales
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET

Lyle
JEWELER
LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET

Elmore J. Chamberlain
BROKER
ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE
21 FLORENCE AVE. Phone 4896

YES—WE SELL
Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Foods, Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soups and other popular products.
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner Leominster, Clinton and Worcester

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

LYNN

Quality and Price Comparisons Invited
Others have done so to their distinct advantage. Why not you? Our furniture stocks are always fresh, pleasingly varied, and priced in many instances lower than other stores—quality considered.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 Market St. Breakers 0781 Lynn

FINE CURTAINS
Underpriced 79c pair
Styles for every room.
THIRD FLOOR
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

The Red Arrow Fleet
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
Tel. Bkr. 7128—7129

MALDEN

Our New Fall Hats are on display — priced at $3.00. Also higher-priced hats.
Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
147 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. 0631-W Malden

KELVINATORS
$153 and up—installed
Malden Center Garage, Inc.
466-468 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
PACKARD DEALER Phone Malden 1066

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT
Imported Anthracite
"The Proof of the Pudding Is the Eating Thereof"
"The Proof of Hi-Heat Coal Is the Burning Thereof"
TRY ONE TON and let it prove itself
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

THE WEDGEWOOD
LUNCHEONETTE MODERNE
Just a tasty Sandwich and a delicious Ice Cream Soda can be served so temptingly that they will please even the most discriminating guest. Our service has that rare distinction.
14A FOREST ST., MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 1160

Dalton Service Station
105 MYSTIC AVE. Tel. MYSTIC 3884
SHELL
Washing Polishing
Greasing Oiling
Tires Tubes
Accessories Prompt Service
Cars called for and delivered
Paul Dalton, Prop.

Underwood Deviled Ham
Delicious on Crackers

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET—MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 3310

Sarnie's Shop
Cleansing and Tailor Service
WE CALL AND DELIVER
124 MAIN STREET Tel. Mystic 7040

GIFTS *LINGERIE*
The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
24 HIGH STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY

C. A. O'NEIL
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes and Vulcanizing
Complete Lubrication—Complete Tire Service
126 MAIN ST. Tel. Mystic 2406

MELROSE

Our
NEW FALL FELTS
are now coming in
MISS NADEAU
MILLINER
401 MAIN ST. Tel. 2033-M

Fertilizers and Lawn Seed
of all descriptions
MASON SUPPLIES
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
0794-0795

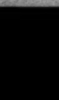
NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Buttermilk *Afternoon Tea*
Heavy Cream *Fancy Pastries*
Ice Cream *Schrafft's Candies*

SUMMER CLEARANCE
Generous Reductions prevail on all Summer Garments and Accessories. For Women, Misses, Juniors, Girls, Infants, Boys.
CHERRY & CO., Inc.
NEW BEDFORD

Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET AT 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
Our Shop at Vineyard Haven Now Open

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
53 WILLIAM STREET



VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
199 Union Street

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations and Repairs

"FRIENDLY SERVICE"
MICHAUD'S Inc.
Clothing and Furnishings
233 UNION STREET

NEWBURYPORT

SOCONY
SERVICE GASOLINE and OILS
Philbrick Brothers
170 HIGH STREET

NEWTON CENTRE

Nu-Tone Marquisette CURTAINS
See Window Display
Bond's Convenience Shop
99 UNION STREET

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Hilliard's
Good Candy Made Right in Sight
340 WALNUT ST. 39A LINCOLN ST
NEWTONVILLE NEWTON HIGHLANDS

NEWTONVILLE

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
13 Main Street, Watertown
Tel. Middlesex 0081
Bridge Street, Bemis
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

Newton Rose Conservatories
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery
A. P. CALDER, *Proprietor*
Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
Harz Mountain Canaries—Cages
329 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE
New. No. 0404 Res. (Night) 4474-J

Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
WE SELL COCOMALT

WEST NEWTON

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. WEST New. 0360
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
KNOX GELATINE

PITTSFIELD

Buy an
Underwood Portable
$1 Down $1 Weekly
Six Colors—All New Models
The WALLACE COMPANY

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE—
Our New Location
190 NORTH STREET

August Blanket Sale!
Offering quality blankets at prices to make purchasing now an incentive. Select your blankets now, pay later.
ENGLAND BROTHERS
All $1.95, $1.50, $1.25, $1
Ladies' Holeproof Hosiery
79c
C. H. CUTTING CO.

We All Like GOOD BUTTER
Try the Delicious Sweet Cream Flavor of the Butter Cut Fresh From the Tub at
KELSEY'S GREAT FOOD MARKET
76-80 NORTH STREET Dial 6431
TRULY A GREAT PLACE TO TRADE

Harper Method
Hair Dressing
BETTY PILL
86 North Street
Tel. 2-1478

Glenwood & Tappan
GAS RANGES
ALSO GAS WATER HEATERS
In Cooperation with the
PITTSFIELD COAL GAS CO.
W. H. SHEDD & SON
Plumbing and Heating
730 TYLER STREET Tel. 2178

For Good Food call
HERBERT'S MARKET
208 Elm Street Tel. 2-1587

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Tuxedos for Rent.
ALFRED H. COHN
40 COLUMBUS AVENUE Tel. 4110

Cloverbloom Butter
Kirkmead Fresh Eggs
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVE. Dial 5396 We deliver

QUINCY

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2734-W
Tel. Granite 5540 *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9*

TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing *Heating*
William L. Troup Walter D. Troup

M. R. LYONS
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance of Every Description
Telephone, President 0788
ROOM 2, 1359 HANCOCK STREET

SHIP'S HAVEN
Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Granite 3696

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Remick's
Dollar Day Bargains

YOU WILL FIND COUNTLESS DOLLAR DAY ITEMS AT A TREMENDOUS SAVING! PRICES DURING THIS SALE (SATURDAY, AUGUST 13), SAVE YOU FROM 34 to 49%.

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
blue coal CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

Tel. Granite 0264
W. L. WIGMORE
Watchmaker and Jeweler
51A Billings Rd., Norfolk Downs, Mass.

READING

MAC'S LUNCH
SPECIALIZING IN
Steaks—Chops—Lobsters
READING SQUARE

ROSLINDALE

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household.
A SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

SALEM

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

SOMERVILLE

Glines Express Co.
Furniture and Piano Moving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
Baggage Transfer to All Points
159 Pearl Street Somerset 8190-8191

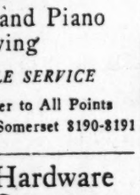
Shawmut Hardware & Paint Company
We carry a complete stock of Period Building Hardware
Wall Paper and Paint
Kitchenware, Plumbin, Tools
814 MEDFORD STREET Somerset 2470

Mrs. Davidson's Laundry
WET WASH FLAT WORK
ROUGH DRY
17 Kensington Ave., Somerville, Mass.
Somerset 2661

KARL T. SMALL
APOTHECARY
SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM
TEELE SQUARE Somerset 2179

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Flower Phone Som. 0416-0417
328 Broadway, Winter Hill

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal and New England Coke
FUEL OIL
For Ranges and Heaters
38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319

Evelyn Beauty Shoppe

Keen, Frederick and Eugene Methods
OPEN EVENINGS
2 LINCOLN ST.
Somerset 9546

BELDEN & SNOW
"The Men's Wear Stores"
UNION SQ. SOMERVILLE DAVIS SQ. WEST SOMERVILLE
and
639 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the articdle which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817. 21 Bessie Place. 1 to 5 daily.

H. L. Ross Company, Inc.
Painting Contractors and Interior Decorators
TELEPHONE 2-1323
BERRYCRAFT HOUSE PAINT
5-7 MARKET ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sycamore Restaurant
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
Excellent Food, Reasonable Prices
Luncheon and Dinner 35c and 50c
Sunday Dinner 50c
594 State St. (Opp. Christian Science church)

GUENTHER & HANDEL
DELICATESSEN
Home of G. & H. Mayonnaise, also finest of Cooked Meats, Pickles, Relishes, Cheeses and Imported Delicacies.
7 STOCKBRIDGE STREET

TAUNTON

QUALITY
MEATS GROCERIES
H. P. SIMMONS & SON
39 WEIR STREET Tel. 2170
FREE DELIVERY

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

COBB'S
on MAIN STREET
Department Store

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

CAPE COD » »
BROADCLOTH SHIRTS
STRAW HATS
CHARLES A. HARRIS
10A MT. AUBURN ST. Mid. 1556

WELLESLEY

Another Savings Account
It is safe and convenient to make deposits by mail. Its adoption is in line with our policy to keep our service up to the hour
WELLESLEY TRUST CO.
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

WESTFIELD

NOBLE Insurance
HOWARD G. NOBLE
102 ELM STREET WESTFIELD, MASS.

Doris Beauty Shop
We can give you satisfaction in all lines of the work. Appointments requested for Permanent Waves.
BERTHA E. MULVIHILL
COOPERATIVE BANK BUILDNG

WINTHROP

IDA J. GROVER
WIN. BEACH Oce. 0160-W WIN. CENTER Oce. 160-R
REDUCTION ONE-THIRD OFF
ALL BATHING SUITS
FULL FASHIONED PURE SILK HOSE 59c up

WORCESTER

FREE DELIVERY Dial 5-1381
DONLEY'S MARKET
371 PLEASANT ST., WORCESTER, MASS
Fancy Groceries Provisions
SUPREME QUALITY—MODERATE PRICES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

"Jack" Latendre, President
Robert E. Thomas, Treasurer
Jack's Boot Shoppe, Inc.
54 North Main St. Phone 2149

HARPER METHOD SHOP
Eugene Method Permanent Wave
Shampoo and Marcel
4 PARK STREET
202 Patriot Building

Gordon's Fish Market
Oysters R Now in Season
12 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 594

CONCORD FURNITURE CO.
Home Furnishers
Interior Decorators
Opposite State House, Concord, N. H.

Our repair work is fully guaranteed and is executed by expert workmen.
PICKETT & STUART
30 NO. MAIN STREET

Dew-Drop-In
For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel, Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N MAIN STREET TEL. 525

500 Envelopes $1.65
printed with name and address. Samples and prices on other quantities on request.
Evans Printing Co.
29 SCHOOL STREET

Edson C. Eastman Co.
STATIONERY
and OFFICE SUPPLIES
120 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 186

Johnson's Market
Fresh Meats and Vegetables
GROCERIES:
Distributors for S. S. Pierce Company
62 PLEASANT ST. Phones 3221, 3222

Bartlett's
Fountain and Food
125 WARREN ST, Tel. 1110

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

BANKS FISH MARKET
Fish, Vegetables
Imported and Domestic Cheese
FANCY CANNED GOODS

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON COAL
and N. E. COKE
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Smart
Knitted Dresses
Arrive for Fall
HARRY G. EMMONS
CONCORD, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Groceries

THE ECONOMY STORE
41 Washington Street

THE GIFFORD STORE
81 South Street

THE CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
9 North Main Street

THE DERRY STORE
Hopkinton, N. H.

THE CURTICE STORE
Contoocook, N. H.

The above stores feature the Tam-O-Shanter Brand. All are locally owned and controlled stores.

Some Women Enjoy Leisure Hours
Why Not You?
Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
EASY WASHER and a PREMIER CLEANER
CONCORD ELECTRIC CO.
15 Capitol Street

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

TRASK
RADIO and ELECTRIC SHOP
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
LAMPS AND SHADES
GOLF AND TENNIS
Just North of Emmons'

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

FRIENDLY SHOP
FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
on All Summer Hats
Inexpensive Gifts for All Occasions
69 NO. STATE STREET Phone 1816

Seaman's Electric Shop Inc.
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS and Appliances.
R. C. A. RADIOS
Silent Automatic Oil Burners
5 ODD FELLOWS AVENUE Phone 1486

Colonial Reproductions
FURNITURE
MIRRORS
LAMPS
R. H. TIPPET
10B N. STATE STREET Tel. 2231

LORNA DOONE
On the Shore of the Suncook
10 Miles from Concord on Dover Road
Good Old Fashioned Home Cooking
ELLIOT O. STUART, JEAN A. STUART
Phone Chichester 28-3

Have you seen the A. B. DICK MIMEOGRAPH PROCESS in operation? We are exclusive agents for these machines and their supplies.
BROWN & SALTMARSH, Inc.
Our Mimeograph and Typewriter Repairing is Guaranteed
61 NO. MAIN STREET Phone 88

DOVER

A. V. Greenlaw and Son
TEL. DOVER 815
217 WASHINGTON STREET
ROOFERS
and METAL WORKERS

LACONIA

CHARLES F. WATERMAN
JEWELER
Seth Thomas Spring and Electric Clocks, Westclox Alarm, Time and Striking Clocks.
610 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

WAKITATINA
Dining Porch and Gift Shop
On D. W. HIGHWAY
Eight miles north of Laconia
Modern Cabins De Luxe
Meredith, N. H. Emma V. Drewett, Hostess

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
DRY GOODS and LADIES' APPAREL
476 MAIN STREET

QUIMBY DRUG STORE
Toilet Articles
ARMAND'S COTY'S LENTHERIC
Kodaks and Supplies
522 MAIN STREET Tel. 867

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
COMPLETE LINE OF HARDWARE
Fish and Game Licenses Issued
519 MAIN STREET Tel. 359

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Your favorite Bakery Goods can be bought in three stores this year:
646 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.
62 ELM STREET, LAKEPORT, N. H.
LAKESIDE AVENUE, WEIRS, N. H.
WEBER'S BAKERY

Carrier's
Tel. 646-M
DRY CLEANERS
DRY CLEANING, PRESSING, REPAIRING, DYEING
FUR STORAGE
601 Main St., Laconia, New Hampshire

DISTRIBUTORS FOR
S. S. PIERCE CO. LIBBY, McNEIL & LIBBY
Fresh Fruit, Vegetables
Heavy Western Beef
Native Veal and Lamb
Sea Food in Season
Native Poultry
VISIT OUR GREENHOUSE
ROBERTS' MARKET
MAIN STREET Tel. 267

DOYLE & SMITH
BRADLEY SPORTSWEAR
BATHING SUITS
SWEATERS — DRESSES
553 MAIN STREET Tel. 317

Depot Sq. Auto Supply Co.
86 PLEASANT STREET
Norwalk and Goodyear Tires
Good Gulf Gasoline Tire Repairing
Official Alemite Station
Power Washing for Cars Tel. 800

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA (Continued)

SUMMER FURNITURE
Is More Beautiful Than Ever This Year
—Prices Are Much Lower Too
We are the local agents for the country's finest lines of summer furniture such as:
TROY GLIDERS and GARDEN UMBRELLAS
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
MASONIC TEMPLE LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and National advertisers is maintained.
Tel. 8754-W 244 SAGAMORE ST.

WE SOLICIT
your business. We Deliver to Any Place in the City.
Best Grade Meats, Groceries, Vegetables and Fruits
Specials Each Week—Ask for Posters
Steele's Service Stores
815 CHESTNUT—Phone 298
ELM STREET—Phone 4567

CHAS. B. KEARNS
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
NEW ADDRESS: 73 HANOVER STREET

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
Phones 667 and 668

Green Acre Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Home Made Ice Cream, Cake Pies and Cookies.
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

ALMA'S TEA ROOM
LUNCHES OR DINNERS
HOMEMADE PASTRIES
REASONABLE PRICES
D. W. HIGHWAY MANCHESTER

Automobile Service
SOCONY GASOLINE MOBILOIL QUAKER STATE
REPAIRS ACCESSORIES BATTERIES
GEO. CYR 56 WEBSTER STREET OSCAR CYR 4089-W

L. & W. T. SEIBERLICH
Hardware—Painting Supplies
Benjamin Moore Co. House Paints, Sani Flat, Utilac, Muresco
Phone 2849 134-136 SCHOOL ST., W. SIDE

Geo. E. Pearson & Co.
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
GRADUATION GIFTS
Many lasting gifts that are sure to please.
926 ELM STREET

Mrs. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLORS
offer a

Special on Permanent Waves
$5 and $7.50
446 HALL STREET 3726-W Phone

Maser Bros.
Leading Upholsterers
209 Manchester St. Tel. 915

NEWTON'S
EAT MORE FISH
69 MANCHESTER ST. Phones 11 and 12

NASHUA

We Carry a Complete Line of
Birdseye Frosted Food Products
Blanchard's Boston Branch

TAXI
WHEELER & NUTTING
Phone 7

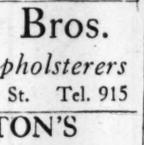
PORTSMOUTH

NEW FALL CLOTHES
Are Here
GRIFFON CLOTHES
BRAEBURN CLOTHES
CAMPUS TOGS CLOTHES
New HIGH Quality
New LOW Prices

Pearson & Knowles Co.
82 FLEET STREET

Radical Reduction in Discontinued Models
Ye Priscilla Shoppe
40 MARKET STREET

NAN CABOT
Irregular Chocolates
29c per pound
ADAM'S DRUG STORE
31 MARKET STREET

New Fall Hats

New Low Price $1.79
Large and small headsizes. Colors: wine, beetroot, black, brown, navy, green, beige.
KATHRYN H. MARDEN
43 CONGRESS STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

BEE HIVE
HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1883
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
Tel. 714 159 THAMES STREET

JACKSON'S CANDY SHOP
168 THAMES ST. Tel. 3223

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal and Wood
'PHONE 575
515 THAMES ST.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

Exclusive Agency Walk-Over Shoes
and GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE Silk Stockings That Wear
STERLING SHOE STORE
142 Thames Street, NEWPORT, R. I.

JULIAN N. JOHNSON
Formerly C. A. Manchester & Co.
Choice Groceries
Tel. 125 328 BROADWAY

Pickford
145 BELLEVUE AVE.
Hats of distinction; hand modeled.
Importers and Creators of Originality.

"OVER TO FRIENDS"
For Everything in
Building Materials
82 BRIDGE STREET Tel. 311

Greasons Laundry
The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 2417
387 THAMES ST.

WHEELER ICE COMPANY
Third and Marsh Sts., Newport, R. I.
Telephone 2796

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

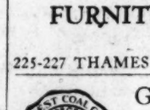
PIANOS—Tuning and Repairing
RADIO—Radio Service
SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE
203 THAMES STREET Tel. 786

Dunn's Flower Shop
117 Bellevue Avenue
Tel. 4390
Greenhouses
24 Freeborn St. Tel. 2150

WM. GOODMAN & SON
Top-to-Toe Outfitters To Man and Youth
Duofold Underwear Interwoven Hose
Tel. 897 261 THAMES STREET

Ye Shoppe O' Gifts
Distinctive Gifts and Antiques
32 CLARKE ST. Tel. 3107

MASON FURNITURE CO.
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320


George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

SAM WALTCHER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
CUSTOM TAILOR
FRENCH DRY CLEANING, REPAIRING AND DYEING
All Goods Called For and Delivered
64 WARNER STREET Telephone 2630

R. G. BIESEL
Trunks and Travelers' Requisites
Horse and Dog Supplies
LEATHER GOODS
Repairing
Established 1877 256 Thames St.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

When visiting Brattleboro, Vermont, make the Garage of
MANLEY BROTHERS CO.
Incorporated
Your Headquarters

The Enna Jettick Shoe
for Women, $5—$6
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
WAGNERS
THE SHOE MAN 97 MAIN STREET

Rime-o-Grams No. 15

Natural Wonders

Published: July 15

ANSWERS

1.
They once were as frail
As a delicate flower;
They now are a wall
That resists the sea's power.
(Coral Reefs)

2
Let's go for a sail
On these crystalline waters,
Where bathe a cool thousand
Of Mother Earth's daughters.
(Thousand Islands)

3.
A Sierra valley,
First V-shaped, then U,
As El Capitan
Comes grandly to view.
(Yosemite Valley, California)

4.
The home of a lake
Six thousand feet high,
Was once liquid fire—
Its name tells you why.
(Crater Lake)

5.
Where a river for ages
Has worn rock asunder,
We follow for miles
The world's greatest wonder.
(Grand Canyon)

WINNERS:

Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Mrs. Edwin L. Lewis, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Phila McAuliffe, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. E. F. Legge, Las Cruces, N. M.
Willard Mulvaney, Billings, Mont.
Miss Gladys Brew, Butte, Mont.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
A. K. M., Middlebury, Vt.
Mrs. Frances H. Pfeiffer, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. W. H. du Moulin, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Miss I. Varney, Idaho Springs, Colo.
Dan Talmadge, New Orleans.
Miss A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss Fanny R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
Lamson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Miss Dorothy Dresser, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss Mera M. Kenwood, Chicago.

DAILY FEATURES

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani ("Lecturer" and several "Readers")—This appeal of the Way-shower on the cross (as recorded in Mark xv:34) is pronounced preferably *E'-lo-i* (*e* as in *key*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *ice*) *lah'-mah* (*a*'s as in arm) *sah-bahK-thah-ne'* (*a*'s as in arm, *K* as *ch* in German *ich*, *e* as in *key*; secondary stress on second syllable).

When the expression appears with the form "Eli" (Matthew xxvii:46) the pronunciation of the term is *Ay'-le* (*a* as in *ace*, *e* as in *key*).

The expression is of Chaldean origin and is translated "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Scholars have drawn attention to the fact that the twenty-second Psalm begins with the identical plea, there following a number of prophetic allusions to the experiences of the Master. The fact that Jesus was familiar with the Psalms and quoted from them, has led many to believe that this appeal, desperate as it seemed, had a deeper significance, so that small wonder "when the centurion, which stood over against him, saw that he so cried out, . . . he said, Truly this man was the Son of God" (Mark xv:39).

The pronunciation of "Eloi," while not given in Webster's New International Dictionary, has been kindly furnished by its publishers.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 27

Characters in Literature

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Among little people
His size was enormous;
In the land of the giants,
As small as a dormouse.

2.
For filching a loaf
He served a long sentence;
A noble example
Brought faith and repentance.

3.
This son of a Saxon
No heritage claimed;
Four knights overthrew,
And the "Queen of Love"
named.

4.
Concealed in a tree,
The key word he learned,
And departed with spoils
Ere the forty returned.

5.
She didn't like school,
Her mind was on marriage.
She threw a good lexicon
Out of the carriage.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 27."

Brevities

Punch: Listeners-in are complaining that the B. B. C. does not keep strictly enough to the times mentioned in its programs. It would indeed be tantalizing for a tired business man to rush home after a hard day's work and discover that the Fat Stock Prices have been announced five minutes earlier than usual.

Boston Herald: Special from New York. Money may ultimately make the mayor go, also.

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

Proud Father: "I just received a letter from my small son—the first he ever wrote."

Friend: "How much did he ask you for?"

Bought a Sedan

"I understand your wife wanted a closed car but that you wanted an open one"

"Yes, but the incident is closed now."

—Die Lustige Kiste (Leipzig)

"Doesn't that small tree look comic beside the tall elm?"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

REFLECT upon your present blessings, of which every man has many; not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.
—CHARLES DICKENS

Friendly Igorotes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manila, P. I.

AMONG the Igorotes of the Mountain Province, Philippine Islands, courtesy and hospitality are outstanding characteristics. Recently two white men, bureau of science specialists in fisheries, penetrated into remote districts in the interests of their work. Once toward nightfall their way led across an icy mountain stream so deep that they were under the necessity of removing their clothing to save it from damage during the uncomfortable trip across the rocky river bed.

While they were deciding how to carry their bundles of clothes, two naked Igorote men, whom they had not seen, leaped into the water from the opposite bank, hurried toward the whites, and with smiles and gestures of explanation offered to bear the troublesome clothing in safety across the stretch of chilly water. They did so nimbly.

That the deed was prompted by kindness alone is evidenced by the fact that the Igorotes refused to take money. Instead they offered the white men some of the contents of their kettle, none too full, stewing over a fire. When the white men declined this act of generosity, the Igorotes looked hurt until they understood a pantomime by which the whites showed that the sun was going down and that they must hurry. Two boxes of matches were the only return that the Igorotes would accept for their gracious acts.

The Children's Corner

Lucinda's Breakfast and the Sampler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MMS. MARIA LONGTAIL BLACKIE was looking very thoughtful. From where she sat she could see Lucinda Juliana Blackie in the garden, and she could also see something else. She could see a pretty blue-green saucer of creamy milk. It was Lucinda's breakfast, quite untouched. That morning Lucinda had smelled meat cooking and although she had teased, no one had given her any.

"All right," she had said sulkily, "if I can't have meat I just won't eat anything. A kitten who is almost all through kittengarten is too old to be drinking milk."

Mrs. Blackie said nothing. She just sewed away on the sampler which she was making as a present for Lucinda when she graduated next Friday. Yes, Lucinda was graduating from kittengarten. She could count up to her five sharp claws on each foot and now she was going into the first grade. Of course she had not begun with her claws. No, she had begun with her one little nose. The day when she discovered about her one little nose had been a very important day, and she and Mother had walked around the goldfish pond to celebrate. Truly, Lucinda thought she would never forget that memorable walk.

You would have thought that with all that learning, and with the promise of a beautiful sampler for a present she would have been a very happy kitten, but this morning as she sat dejectedly in the garden she was far from happy. Red Ball lay near by, but somehow Lucinda did not want to play with him.

"I guess I've learned too much to enjoy playing with Red Ball any longer," she thought. "I can count up to five and that is pretty much. I don't suppose Red Ball even knows there's only one of him. Maybe I'll go and watch Mother."

"Mother," she began, coming up to Mrs. Blackie, "this is a very solemn world. I mean after one has learned a great deal, and it is no longer fun to play with Red Ball."

Mrs. Blackie smiled, knowing that it was the wilfulness that had made Lucinda refuse to eat her breakfast that was making her unhappy, and not being able to count. "Let's play a game," she suggested. "I will think of something that I'm happy about and you can guess why I'm happy about it, and then it will be your turn to think of something."

Lucinda thought that this sounded like a nice game, so Mother thought a moment, then said that she was happy that it had rained all night.

"I suppose you're glad because the flowers all look so fresh after their bath," Lucinda guessed.

"That is a very nice answer," said Mrs. Blackie. "Now it's your turn."

Lucinda was glad that she had learned so much in kittengarten, and Mother guessed that it was because now she could do the things they had learned about. Then Mother was glad there was red yarn to sew with, and Lucinda guessed it was because the red made it ever so much prettier than if there had been just blue. After that they thought of many things, only Mother did the counting after five.

Just as Mrs. Blackie sewed the very last word on the sampler, Lucinda thought of another thing to be thankful about. "I'm glad," she said, "that my saucer of milk isn't the meat that I wanted this morning. Somehow I think milk will taste much nicer and I'm hungry right now. But first please tell me what the sampler says."

So while she lapped her milk, Mother read,

The world is so full of a number of things
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.

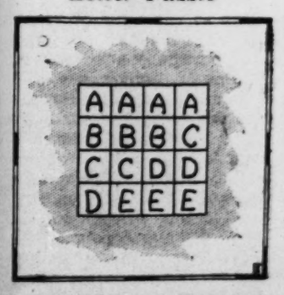
Then mother told her how she had found the lines in a book of poems for children (and so of course for kittens). After she had finished drinking her milk Lucinda hugged Mother to thank her for making the sampler, and then she ran out into the garden and told Red Ball about being "as happy as kings."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Oh, Boy! What a hike we did take today!
And finally I began to wish that I could stop and take a long rest—
We tramped and tramped until it seemed we must be miles and miles from camp—
Then suddenly the party halted and the leader said—"Here's where we'll have supper and spend the night"—
And then I was so busy watching them build a fire and put up tents that I forgot all about wanting to take a rest—
TO BE CONTINUED

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Letter Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In this puzzle, the 16 squares contain five different letters. See if you can rearrange the letters so that the same letter will not appear more than once in any one line, either vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The President Accepts

THERE should be no misunderstanding of President Hoover's acceptance speech. As a political document it was, on the whole, refreshingly definite. Naming a long series of specific policies and measures, the President said bluntly, "I am for" or "I am against." And particularly plain did he make his determination to stand fast by present policies and to carry through present plans for economic recovery.

Very impressive was his recital of the efforts already put forward by his Administration. And forceful was his confession of faith in the ability of the nation to weather the storm by reliance on "rugged individualism." At the same time he expressed sympathy for those suffering from abuses of the present economic system and promised correction of such abuses, although not entering into satisfying detail as to methods.

While many may not agree with the President's pronouncement on prohibition, in fairness it must be conceded that he expressed himself with commendable frankness.

The platform had merely declared that "the people should have an opportunity" to pass upon a substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment. It specifically refrained from pledging members of the party to support such a substitute. The President pledges himself. He declares "a change is necessary." The platform is for a referendum on a safeguarded repeal proposal; Mr. Hoover is for adoption of that proposal.

He is more definite—and more courageous—than the platform. But to the extreme drys as well as the extreme wets neither President nor platform is likely to appear radical or definite enough.

Drys will appreciate Mr. Hoover's manifestly sincere desire to remove the evils of the liquor traffic "from this civilization by practical measures," but will want to know more exactly what those measures are to be. They will applaud his vigorous denunciation of the saloon, but will insist that a saloon by any other name may be just as active in pouring alcohol into men and women. Even those who consider resubmission wise will want to know just how the federal power is to be made effective in prohibiting saloons. They will ask for some positive assurance that it will operate efficiently to prevent the flow of liquor across state lines.

President Hoover and his platform appear dry by comparison with Governor Roosevelt and his straight repeal plank, but both candidates would end the Eighteenth Amendment. Since the President has no official part in changing the Constitution, it may not be incumbent upon the presidential candidates to discuss methods of repeal in detail. But certainly the voters should demand that every candidate for Congress—and particularly all who propose repeal by resubmission—should define very clearly what they intend to put in place of prohibition.

Many Americans will approve the President's desire "to resummon a proper share of initiative and responsibility" among states and local authorities in the control of liquor. Many are ready to believe that most of the gains of prohibition can be retained under some other system which will avoid the evils which attend it. But, as the President wisely implies, something more than a proposed change in the law is necessary; it is essential for the Congress, after mature consideration, to show definitely what the change should be and how it would operate to improve conditions.

A Woman's Way

THE day when women emulated the prowess and achievements of men has long since been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. They would blush at the thought of merely catching up with masculine achievement; nowadays they go it one better.

That scrubwoman who has come out of the West seeking solitude in the tranquil bayous of Louisiana makes Henry David Thoreau look like a society butterfly. It was all very well for him to say:

> I never found the companion that was so companionable as solitude,

but his little hut on the shores of Walden Pond was within easy walking distance of his many friends in Concord, Mass. The charlady of Minnesota steered her skiff down the mighty Mississippi, through the heart of a continent, clear to the Gulf of Mexico, till she found a sea-girt solitude.

Reticence marks the lady skipper of the Wanderer. Long years of cleaning office building floors in twilight and early morning hours are doubtless less conducive to loquacity than some other occupations. Thought, not gossip, may well have filled the night watches of this sturdy, adventurous woman, and, from the fullness of her experience, she may give the world a revealing insight of how drudgery may be blessed when touched with a persistent ideal. The wider horizon which she doubtless planned for many years must have lightened her humble but useful task.

Thoreau found time during "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers" to indite much philosophy of transcendental hue, as well as much wit and humor. Paddling down the long, long stretches of the Mississippi, the scrubwoman out of the West may well have found material for a modern Odyssey.

Spain Keeps Calm

THE brief puff of revolt in Spain appears to have served just the opposite purpose from that which its instigators intended. Whereas they evidently hoped to show that public sentiment was ready for a military dictatorship, probably leading to restoration of the Monarchy, the outcome has been to show the Republic and the civil authority more firmly established than at any previous time since the abdication of King Alfonso.

To attempt to storm the War Ministry and the General Post Office in Madrid with an ill-organized band of less than 300, the Monarchists must have relied upon attracting a great and spontaneous public following if they were to succeed at all. On the contrary, their repulse by loyal forces was followed by impressive public demonstrations in support of the Republic. And at Seville the insurgent, Gen. José Sanjurjo, found himself at the head of a lost cause.

It would be premature and exaggerative to deduce that anti-republican feeling has ceased to figure in Iberian affairs. It remains to be seen what effect the reports of the revolt will have in the rural districts which are the strongholds of royalist and clerical sentiment. But there are indications that the military, which with the crown and the clergy formed the triumvirate of the old order, is no longer in the saddle.

Rather has the army taken its proper place in the Republic as a servant of the civil government and of the popular will as expressed through that Government. In this capacity troops or police have been used against incendiary elements on the Left as well as on the Right. Last February the concern was with Syndicalist uprisings; more recently it has been with royalist plots. And more than plots, for an occasional local election has shown a degree of discontent.

It behooves the Republic to move gradually in its reforms. The agrarian problem, the status of the church, the development of education and the like involve adjustments for which time should be given. Administrations may change, but the Constitution of the Republic has been laid on foundations which deserve to endure. And so long as the general desire of the people for order and progress takes precedence over the whims of the military and the aristocracy, the prospect is encouraging.

One Kind of Progress at Ottawa

SENTIMENTAL writers in recent times have been a bit rough on standardization. They have dismissed it summarily as a concomitant of modern civilization which has been largely responsible for the economic disturbances with which the world appears to be beset. As the basis of mass production, it has had to bear the brunt of the charges. But, after all, is standardization something to frown upon? It may disorganize the machinery of civilization temporarily, but what change does not? The final result is undoubtedly of general benefit. Therefore, why not take the steps to attain it?

Such steps have just been decided upon by the subcommittee on industrial standardization of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. The subcommittee is the first of the conference to reach an agreement. It is fitting that it should be so, for a committee which has efficiency as its objective should be the first to set an example. In a conference such as that at Ottawa, where the closest secrecy is observed, no details of the agreement are given to the public until they have been finally passed upon by the delegates, and it is a question whether they will be made available for outsiders even after they have passed through the necessary stages.

As explained by Mr. C. Le Maistre, technical adviser on industrial standardization to the United Kingdom delegation, however, the object of the committee has been to do what it can to bring fair dealing between producers and to safeguard users in their purchases, thus making for better and fairer trade conditions. No better objective could be held in view. To base transactions on conditions common to all—surely this is a fundamental with which no one will disagree.

In this respect the Imperial Conference is doing effective work. It has carried to fruition labors which it adjourned in 1930. Important matters are still to be settled, but on the question of standardization definite progress achieved through unity can now be reported. And this work may do as much to facilitate inter-Empire trade as would some more dramatic agreement on tariffs.

Success Without Publicity

THE success of Mr. George E. Q. Johnson in subduing the worst of Chicago's gangsters is a rare example of a public man who gets his results without publicity. The United States Attorney at Chicago, who has just been made a federal judge, had the curious idea that in fighting crime it does not pay to advertise. Mr. Johnson is not naturally tight lipped. He simply refused to tell the world—and the gangsters—in advance what he was going to do.

Some of his predecessors at Chicago had followed the other course. They announced this and that, and let the public think something was being done for it, whether it actually was or not. Mr. Johnson had the same temptation that comes to the public man to figure largely in print. Daily he was beset by the press for information about his campaign against the spectacular criminals. He "sawed wood" and talked when he had results to talk about.

It is doubtful if ever Mr. Johnson really liked the task of uprooting the pillars of Chicago's underworld. Certainly the public does not conceive of the pressure driven against him to make him ease up in his hunt of the Capones, their associates, and the trio of grafting politicians he sent to prison. The former United States Attorney never fitted the popular picture of a crime campaigner. A quiet man of Scandinavian stock, scholarly, almost ministerial in appearance, retiring rather than dominating, he did not possess the surface qualities of a gang wrecker. But he did have what was far more important—a high sense of duty and a capacity for hard work. Given the powers of the federal prosecutor, he did what Chicago's mayors, police and courts had not done. And the manner of the doing was almost as useful as the deed.

Not only Chicago but the whole nation owes much to the unassuming man who proved that gangsters were not above the law, and will commend the well-deserved promotion which has come to him.

The Split of British Labor

THE breach announced at the end of July between the Independent Labor Party and the Labor Party has been long in coming—so long, in fact, that the final plunge was little more than a formality. The two wings of the party have been at odds for years. Outward unity has by no means concealed the inward disorder. Both sections will breathe more freely now that neither has to maintain appearances.

In the past, the I. L. P. provided the driving force of the Labor movement. Its ranks were mainly recruited from the intellectuals to whom Socialism appealed as an attractive philosophy. The other, or Trade Unionist wing of the party, consisted of those whose socialistic theories were indelibly tinged with the practical determination to raise the standard of living of the industrial worker.

While the Labor movement was still in its teens the two sections worked together fairly comfortably in double harness. Indeed, they made such remarkable progress that by 1924 they actually found themselves in office. From that time, however, dates a steady trickle away from doctrinairedom to, and even beyond, the orthodox Labor tenets. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Snowden, for instance, both started their political careers in the I. L. P. They are now as heretically to the right of the main body as they were formerly to the left. Other one-time leaders of the I. L. P., like Mr. J. R. Clynes, a former Home Secretary, are now pillars of Labor orthodoxy. The latest decision has pushed others in the same direction, notably Mr. E. F. Wise, the English economic adviser of the Soviet Coöperative Societies.

The I. L. P. rump, left after the minority which refuses to cut adrift from the Labor Party has gone, is neither very large nor very influential. It includes a few well-known parliamentarians like Mr. James Maxton and Mr. Frederick W. Jowett, Commissioner of Works in the first Labor Government. But they have at most 20,000 enrolled supporters—a mere fraction of their erstwhile comrades on the right, and actually fewer perhaps than the Communists on their left. It is indeed difficult to see how the tattered remnant of the I. L. P. is going to maintain an independent position between its two neighbors. The left cannot fail to attract the hares and the right the tortoises.

The main body of Labor, on the other hand, will be strengthened by the disappearance of an unfriendly ally who was really more troublesome than an avowed enemy.

Songs Their Mothers Taught Them

THE voice of the violin is once more the voice of Hungary. And the throbbing music of the Tzigani bands swells in a sure crescendo along the Andrássy Út—the Pennsylvania Avenue, the Champs Elysées, of Budapest.

Hungarians are rejoicing over the fact that no longer is the bleat of the saxophone loud in their land. From their famous capital come reports that in each of its principal cafés and restaurants again may be found a "primas" leading his gypsy orchestra with dexterous bow, and now and then stepping down from the dais to play his violin over the table of some favored patron. Thus ends a dissonant decade in which friss and fox trot, lassu and blues held cacophonous contest for public favor.

Many Americans as well as Europeans will join with the Hungarians in approving the return to gypsy and national music. In the years just after the war America succeeded in exporting not only highly desirable commodities but much of its own Tin Pan Alley atmosphere. And some European cities became quite disappointing to travelers who took their ears as well as their eyes atripping with them. Their disappointment is cited as one reason for reserving Hungary for Hungarian airs. Irving Berlin apparently is one thing in New York but quite another in Budapest.

All this despite the fact that American jazz and Hungarian music have something in common, both being blends of the musical inclinations of numerous races. Tartars, Mongolians, Wallachians, Jews, Slavs and gypsies have contributed to make the csárdás what it is. Perhaps an even greater variety of racial feeling is represented in American dance tunes.

Saxophone players of many nationalities—including the Hungarian—no doubt will wish there were room for both kinds of music in the land of Liszt. Others see in the musical exile of ragtime rhapsodizers a possibility of a renaissance of Hubay and Miska Hauser, Káldy and Czinka. If this should occur, globe trotters and even some fox trotters probably will be content to take their jazz where they find it—and to leave it there when they start for the Danube and Budapest.

Editorial Notes

Even the common knowledge that most paper money is made from rags does not temper amazement on reading that an obscure Chicago ragpicker accumulated a fortune of $1,000,000.

A music critic declares that only 2 per cent of the people can actually sing. According to professional humorists the balance are practicing next door.

Los Angeles, Calif., has a new bumper crop to advertise along with its oranges, rose gardens, climate and sunshine—Olympic Games records.

It is all very well for the stock market to become bullish—if it doesn't become stampedeish.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Politics and the Stock Market—Is Japanese "Indignation" Real?

THE managers of Governor Roosevelt's campaign are to be complimented upon the promptitude and the presence of mind with which they rose to claim that the sudden and cheering rise in prices of stocks and certain agricultural commodities is due to the popular conviction that their candidate will be elected in November. It is true that this is more of a prophecy than a logical explanation, and is not more foolish than the suggestion of a western Senator that the prices were being boosted by eastern capitalists in order to accomplish the reëlection of Mr. Hoover. For some months past the steady downward drift of the market has been ascribed by politicians of a certain type to the machinations of Mr. Raskob, against whom it was, until recently, the custom to charge every kind of high crime and political misdemeanor which his adversaries could imagine or invent.

Of course, there never was any foundation for the theory that the slump in prices was engineered by a political cabal. And no intelligent person will attempt to uphold the theory that the rise now in progress, which may at any time be interrupted and which indeed is quite unlikely to endure without interruption until election day, is being accomplished by the same methods. Apparently, so far as stocks are concerned, the upward trend began with foreign buying. As it has continued, American investors, impressed by the fact that stocks are as ridiculously low today as they were absurdly high three years ago, began buying, and until this investment demand is satisfied there seems every reason to anticipate a slowly rising market.

It is fair, however, to ascribe to some extent this revival of business to the reconstruction program pressed by the Administration and enacted by the recent Congress, the effects of which are just beginning to be perceived. As that program involved the strengthening of the greater sources of credit, and of employment in the expectation that their strength would in time lead to the revival of business, it could not become instantaneously operative. The money or credit provided by it had to gradually seep down to the ultimate consumer. This process seems to have begun, and its effects are being reported, not merely in Wall Street, but in the reopening of mills everywhere.

The Democrats in Congress are perhaps entitled to quite as much credit for the provisions thus made as is the Administration. But just precisely as the Administration would have to encounter in November public resentment, if business conditions had not by that time assumed a more normal state, so if they have at that time returned to normal, or even begun to manifest a new degree of prosperity, the Administration will chiefly profit.

* * *

It is a great pity that Secretary Stimson's highly intelligent plan for contributing to the peace of the world by announcing that the United States and sundry other governments would never recognize as legal a state founded upon war or the fruits of an aggressive war waged by any nation, has been complicated by Japanese resentment of one of his collateral utterances. Mr. Stimson has worked hard to obtain the adhesion of other nations to this theory, and has secured its approval by the League of Nations.

His project, of course, indicates a far step in political morality since the days when the United States, as a result of the war with Spain, set up Cuba as a theoretically independent Government, but retained in its own hands control of Cuban foreign relations, the ownership of a considerable naval station on Cuban soil, and the right to intervene in case a revolution threatened the stability of the Cuban Government. These things are in the main what Japan is trying to do in the Manchukuo state today. But as the Secretary of State very properly says, the public feeling concerning spoils of war is different now from what it was in 1899.

There is danger that public sentiment in the United States may take too seriously the reports of Japanese indignation over the implication by the American Secretary of State that Japan was the aggressor in the Manchurian episode. Probably the Japanese Government put forth its protests for home consumption. The so-called spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office is quite famous for a somewhat truculent and defiant tongue. When I was in Tokyo I had occasion to talk with him and was afterward informed by a member of the American Embassy in Tokyo that they had constantly to make allowances for a form of speech on his part which was not at all in accord with diplomatic usage.

What he said to me concerning the American attitude on the Mukden episode was exceedingly offensive, although he knew that my sympathies in the matter were largely with Japan. Apparently his utterances concerning the Stimson speech have not manifested that degree of discretion which would be wise at this juncture. Foreign offices and chancelleries always make allowances for utterances intended to appeal to local home sentiment. I am inclined to believe that much of the reported indignation in Japan, so far as officials are concerned, is of this nature.

Books of Current Interest

Technique of Revolution

Coup d'Etat: The Technique of Revolution, by Curzio Malaparte. Translated by Sylvia Saunders. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

THIS book caused something of a sensation when it was first published in Europe. Yet it is not written sensationally. It is a careful analysis of the methods by which various European dictators have come to power. The story is not new, nor is it dramatically told. What gives the volume its value is the careful reasoning that the old flamboyant notions of revolution are out of date, and that a colder planning is needed to take possession of the governmental instruments of a country. There is a sense in which a modern coup d'état is exceedingly simple—it does not depend on the manipulation of multitudes; it does not even consist in seizing what used to be known as "the reins of power"; the revolutionary takes power directly, and in so doing can ignore the government.

Outside Italy the author was comparatively unknown, and there were amusing speculations as to his identity. Since Bonaparte had hitherto furnished the model for those seeking to obtain the emblems of government, it was supposed that Malaparte was a punning nom de plume for the writer who set out to prove that Napoleonic methods can have no validity in the modern world. In fact, however, Malaparte has long been the assumed name of the Italian of Austrian descent who has been described as "the poet of Fascism." Among other things he has been a delegate to Moscow, and he accompanied Mussolini on the famous march to Rome. His information is therefore fortified by first-hand knowledge. Effective insurrection, as he has seen it, is not a picturesque affair; it is the precise operation of a machine. It was Trotzky, and not Lenine, who first made efficient use of the Marxian technique, and who proved that the traditional methods of safeguarding the modern state are useless.

Lenine was doubtless the strategist, but Trotzky was a tactician who actually executed the scheme for the overthrow of the Russian Government. A comparatively few men were necessary—a storming party, technical experts and gangs led by engineers. The Kerensky Government was ignored. The key to the state was to be found, not in ministries and parliaments, in political and secretarial organizations, but in the technical services such as the electrical stations, the telephone and telegraph offices, the ports, the gas works and the water supplies.

Stalin learned the lesson of October, 1917, and in his subsequent struggle with Trotzky took special care to defend the railways, the telephones and so forth. A special corps was set up of railway men, mechanics and electricians, armed with hand grenades and revolvers, and trained to move about quickly in small squads.

Mussolini also learned the lesson. The Fascist insurrection was not staged in the Italy of Ovid and Horace, with Roman legionaries for its heroes. The Duce is not a romantic figure, as from a picture of Poussin or a poem of d'Annunzio. He is, says the author, a modern man, cold, audacious, violent and calculating. He found it necessary first to put out of action the opponents of Fascism: the workers' trade unions, the Communists and the Socialist, Republican, Democratic and Liberal parties. When he raised his flag, relays of technicians rapidly captured the strategic points of the technical organizations of the state. He was backed up by a formidable army of Black Shirts. But Fascism had captured the state long before the entry into Rome, during the whole course of three years' systematic revolutionary tactics, and the final step was merely the overthrow of the Government.

Pilsudski, Primo de Rivera, and Hitler—of whom the author has a poor opinion as an opportunist who depends on parliamentary compromise and who shrinks from the responsibility of the coup d'état—are interestingly dealt with in this book. The general thesis is that both the conquest and the defense of a state are not political but technical problems.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

New York "Signers"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of July 16 in an article, "New York Unveils Monument to Honor Gouverneur Morris" is the statement, "Lewis Morris, the only signer of the Declaration of Independence from New York State . . ." As I happen to be a descendant of a "signer" from New York, Philip Livingston, this statement puzzled me. I am writing because we like to know our Monitor is always accurate.

MRS. MINNIE L. RADCLIFFE.

Olympia, Wash.

[Editor's Note—The Monitor regrets this slip. The fact is there were four signers from New York State: William Floyd, Francis Lewis, Philip Livingston and Lewis Morris.]

Salary Cuts and a Remedy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Adequate consideration of the subject "Salary Cuts and Their Effects," discussed in a letter in the Monitor of July 9, would show us that the effect is but an extension of that caused by decreased buying of the products of the enterprises involved. With a large family, and having been subjected to a drastic cut, I have naturally been placed in a harrowing position.

I recognize, however, that salary cuts are not a separate problem but are bound together with the fear that brought about the hoarding of buying power. Salary reduction is a reduction of overhead to keep it within a reduced income. The general effort is to reduce all other costs in the same way and consequently to reduce selling prices as a spur to business recovery.

No more vicious circle could be devised for the undoing of the unwary. Our loss is self-inflicted.

The purification of introspection must precede recovery. That is the process of perfect love casting out fear and its consequences. When we admit that truth its reality appears and we begin to search for ways and means of betterment. When enough searchers become active the way is found for collective betterment.

Sincere searchers in large and increasing number are showing that perfect love by giving their whole thought generously to the common fund of constructive thinking and by giving active coöperation with every practical effort to cast out fear and restore confidence.

Fear caused our troubles. Why continue to give it the power to perpetuate them?

W. J. CALLIHAN.

Riverside, Ill.

More About Salary Cuts

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor for July 9 appears a letter entitled: "Salary Cuts and Their Effect," signed "B. S. R." His contention is unassailable. There can be not the slightest doubt that the cutting of salaries and other business costs is cutting the volume of commerce.

But if he feels so keenly a 15 per cent plus a 10 per cent cut, accompanied by a drop to the five-day week, what would he say to being cut out of the picture entirely? This has happened to hundreds of thousands of us.

I chose a technical education on the theory that this is a growing country. I bought property on mortgage and payment plan on about the same policy, only to share the fate of innumerable technical men. As income dwindled, I tried to retrench, but the property obligations would not let me. Being unable to meet them, to sell, or to refinance, foreclosure came. Now, without home, nest-egg, job or income, I wonder why I did not apprentice myself at a tender age to a chain store organization.

The man with lowered income buys less and hurts business in proportion, which is bad. The man with no income buys nothing but would like to; proving that the parade back to prosperity cannot start at the bottom. The highs have it

S. LEON SCHLEFFY.

Oak Park, Ill.